Measurement and Analysis of Employment and Income in Alberta: A Starting Point

R. E. Armit

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A Report Prepared for the
Human Resources Research Council
Government of the Province of Alberta
By R.E. Armit

January 29, 1971

FOREWORD

Early in 1971, the Human Resources Research Council sponsored the preparation of a series of resource papers on various aspects of life in Alberta.

The purposes of the papers were (1) to develop conceptual frameworks for analyzing these various aspects of the quality of life; (2) to assemble the best available data relating to them; and (3) to identify gaps in data.

The papers, in turn, were to be used in two ways: first, as the initial input to a Social Audit -- a report to the people of Alberta on the quality of life of its citizens; second, as something of an inventory of needed research -- an invitation to scholars to assist in filling gaps in our knowledge about various aspects of life in this province.

This paper on employment and income statistics in Alberta is one of the series.

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January, 1972

PREFACE

Reliable statistics, when and where available, become primary ingredients in separating what we know to be true about a particular subject from what is open purely to speculation or conjecture. Statistics may be seen often as key parameters to the exposition of a situation, or as reference points for comment, debate, and the understanding of a situation.

The information stream relating to employment (general reference, encompassing the terms employed, unemployed, and underemployed) and income in Alberta includes a myriad of statistical data, in terms of both the different actual or potential sources of data and the actual or potential depth of data within a particular source. The purpose of this paper is to outline and explore a number of these sources of data and provide a starting point for an overview of employment and income in the province. Emphasis is given to the structure of unemployment, and, to a lesser extent, of underemployment.

This report is, therefore, not a compendium of all sources of employment and income data, an attempt to examine or represent all aspects of employment and income, an exercise geared to exhaustive interpretation and analysis of the data sheets provided on employment and income, nor a study of the technical limitations and the reliability of the statistics enumerated herein relating to employment and income. It serves primarily to introduce and bring together a number of important sources of data dealing with these subjects.

The report is divided into two sections: the narrative and the data sheets and supplements. The data sheets represent some of the statistical information which currently may be compiled from different sources. Neither section is exclusive of the other in relating to the purpose of the report.

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The Labour Force

The size of the labour force is contingent on the whims and preferences of the members of the population who, by virtue of being of working age, may qualify for inclusion. Loosely speaking, they may have jobs and therefore be considered employed; may not have jobs but be actively seeking work, and be considered unemployed; or may not have nor wish to have jobs, and therefore be considered not to be in the labour force. To be employed or unemployed is, therefore, by definition to be in the labour force.

Statistics Canada[1] defines the following terms for the Labour Force Survey, which relates to a recent reference week in compiling characteristics of the population.

- *Labour Force:* That portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

- *Employed:* All persons who, during the reference week:

  (a) did any work for pay or profit;
  (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
  (c) had a job but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

  Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included among the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

- *Unemployed:* All persons who, through the reference week:

  (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for

work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community;

(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

- *Not In The Labour Force:* Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to work, and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students, and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

- *Participation Rate:* Labour force participation rates indicate the ratio of the labour force to the population of working age (14-plus years).

The proposition that people who qualify for inclusion in the labour force may enter and exit as they choose does not imply that employment is necessarily automatic upon entrance or re-entrance. Indeed, unemployment almost always exists in an economy, and the nature and degree of unemployment is considered a key indicator of economic and social conditions in an area. Some people in the employed labour force may be released from work. Some may voluntarily leave their jobs. Those not finding re-employment, but continuing actively to seek work, join those new entrants or re-entrants without jobs in the ranks of the unemployed.

Within this framework, it is easier to understand how the size of the labour force varies from month to month, quarter to quarter, year to year, and decade to decade. The attitudes and preferences of people change. More broadly, laws, social mores, and economic conditions change. The ratio of the labour force to the population of working age is referred to as the participation rate, and the participation rate in an economy more often than not fluctuates. On one hand,

changes in size in the labour force may be traced to shifts in the participation rate applied to an existing population. On the other hand, the size of the labour force may vary because of changes in the size of the population of working age,[2] given a stable participation rate. When both the population of working age and the participation rate vary over time from the base period, there is a net effect on the size of the labour force relative to the base size.

The ratio of the number unemployed to the labour force is referred to as the unemployment rate. It may vary over time because the number unemployed has changed or because the size of the labour force has changed. When both change, there is a net effect on the base rate.

A corollary to this line of thought is that the number of unemployed may vary in the same direction as the number employed, in the opposite direction, or not at all, even though the size of the labour force may change. By definition, the unemployment rate and the employment rate always move in opposite directions and total 100 percent.

The Labour Force Survey

From a household survey conducted throughout Canada, Statistics Canada publishes monthly labour force statistics on Alberta, with a four- to five-week time span between the survey reference period and the date of release. These statistics, directly or indirectly, provide the following measures:

- the male, female, and total population 14 years of age and over in thousands
- the male, female, and total labour force in thousands
- the employed and unemployed labour force in thousands
- the male, female, and total population 14 years of age and over not in the labour force

- the male, female, and total labour force participation rate

- the employment rate and unemployment rate.

No sub-provincial data are released, and certain characteristics of the Canadian labour force are not produced for Alberta:[3]

- seasonally adjusted labour force statistics

- the age, sex, and marital status of the labour force

- agricultural and non-agricultural employment

- the employed by extent of work week, with an accompanying reason for a work week less than 35 hours

- the employed by industry group

- the employed by class of worker

- the unemployed seeking part-time work, and the unemployed seeking full-time work

- the unemployed by length of time without work and seeking work.

These characteristics are not available for Alberta, partly because the statistics are gleaned from a survey designed to provide only national or regional estimates in certain conditions, and partly because the survey is still being refined.

The population of working age used in the estimates of Statistics Canada is defined to include people 14 years of age and over. In Alberta, however, people usually may not qualify for the labour force until they are 15. The participation rates in the estimates, therefore, tend to understate true participation rates, all other things being equal.

Alberta labour force statistics were first published beginning January, 1966 and are provided in the data sheets of Series A from 1966 through 1970. From a general examination of year-to-year averages, the following observations may be made:

- The population 14 years of age and over has continued to grow by greater numbers each

year; this growth has ranged between 25,000 and 35,000 people per year.

- The labour force has continued to grow, but since 1968 by fewer numbers; this growth has ranged between 16,000 and 26,000 per year; annual labour force averages show an increase from 562,000 to 650,000 people between 1966 and 1970.

- The male participation rate has fallen since 1968 from 80.0 percent to 79.5 percent in 1970. The highest male participation rate was 80.2 percent in 1966.

- The female participation rate has risen each year since 1966, from 36.7 percent to 40.3 percent.

- The general participation rate has risen each year, but since 1968 at a decreasing rate, reflecting the net effect of the above -- noted movements in the male and female rates. The 1970 participation rate is 60.2 percent.

- The number employed has grown each year.

- The number employed in 1970 was 11,000 more than that in 1969, less than half the increase experienced from 1968 to 1969, and half the increase from 1967 to 1968. The 1970 estimate of the number employed is 622,000 people.

- The number unemployed decreased by 1,000 people between 1968 and 1969, and showed its most significant increase between 1969 and 1970, when it grew by 11,000 people.

- The unemployment rate was 3 percent or less in all years except 1970, when it averaged 4.3 percent over the course of the year.

The month-to-month statistics are also a source of interesting general observations:

- The labour force grew most rapidly in the summer, and tended to tail off at the year's end.

- The unemployment rate peaked in the winter months; labour force participation peaked in the summer months.

- The number unemployed was generally higher in winter months.

- On occasion (e.g., July, 1970) the unemployment rate went down, but the number unemployed remained constant.

- On more frequent occasions (e.g., February, 1970) the number employed and the number unemployed both rose.

- 1970 was in both absolute and percentage terms the highest year of unemployment between 1966 and 1970, when never fewer than 19,000 or less than 2.9 percent of the labour force were unemployed.

Types of Unemployment

There is significant if not universal concern for the plight of the unemployed. Before corrective or preventive measures to ease or eliminate unemployment are adopted within an economy, it is necessary to identify, at least in general terms, the nature of unemployment and to design or choose measures based on this knowledge.

More than one type of unemployment usually exists in an economy, particularly as the geographic area and population of working age increase. The set of definitions given here is an attempt to reconcile the classifications developed by Gitlow, Peitchinis, and Ostry.

- *Seasonal Unemployment:* Results from variations in the demand for, or supply of, labour due to the time of year (e.g., harvest time, summer).

- *Frictional Unemployment:* Results from members of the labour force voluntarily leaving their jobs and seeking others.

- *Irregular Unemployment:* Results from members of the labour force suffering temporary layoff due to factors beyond their control (e.g., machine breakdowns).

- *Structural Unemployment:* Long duration, results from a discrepancy between the availability of skills in the unemployed labour force and the skills required in the economy.

- *Technological Unemployment:* Results from downward shifts in demand for labour in particular industries due to capital for labour displacement, or to the need for fewer workers and a subsequent staff reduction.

- *Cyclical Unemployment:* Results from a downswing in the level of business or economic activity, or from increases in the level of activity not large enough to absorb particularly a growing labour force.

Hard-core or *Long Duration Unemployment* is a term often used in reference to workers who have been displaced in the economy due primarily to technological or structural changes, and who cannot or do not readily make the shift to alternative employment.

Hidden Unemployment refers to those people who have withdrawn from the ranks of the employed for one reason or another, and who have in turn withdrawn from those who claim to be actively seeking work, but who would work again should the opportunity of a satisfactory job present itself. These people are not included within the definition of unemployed used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and might be seen as including some housewives, for example, or some students of working age who tested the labour market for job opportunities and finding no (satisfactory) employment, have returned to non-labour force activity. The histories and characteristics of the population of working age not in the labour force are important to an employment study.

A further synthesis[4] in classification is possible:

- *Inadequate Demand Unemployment:* Results when the total labour supply exceeds overall labour demand, possibly due to a decrease in the level of business activity, or due to the level of activity not rising rapidly enough to absorb particularly an increasing labour force.

- *Non-demand Deficient Underemployment:* Results from difficulty in matching the nature of supply with the requirements of demand.

Available time series data sources for Alberta do not permit absolute identification and a distribution of the unemployed in terms of either set of these rather neat classifications. Certain root causes or potential explanations for the nature and degree of unemployment can be born out of numerous economic and manpower indicators and some sources of statistical information can be used to acquire an indication of the nature of different segments of the unemployed. In large part, though, at any point in time, classification of the unemployed by cause or reason for unemployment is open to a variety of interpretations.

The 1961 Labour Force Census of Canada

The 1961 Labour Force Census of Canada, which was part of the general decennial Census of that year, provides a detailed source of reference about the nature of persons seeking work[5] in Alberta during the last week of May, 1961. Consistent with the intent and purpose of the Census, cross-references can be drawn between persons seeking work and numerous demographic and other characteristics that this group of people possess. A multitude of ratios, distributions, and relationships emerge and provide a valuable analytical benchmark for the province as a whole, and for sub-provincial areas, permitting innumerable comparisons. In terms of the unemployment classifications, there are a number of points in definition which cannot be related to census data. As the census date moves farther back in history, the question of how validly the data reflect current conditions, is not easily settled. Fortunately, a number of continuing surveys may be seen as updating certain census data, and there is the likelihood of new surveys in the future which will supplement additional census information. For most sub-provincial data, however, the lone source of information remains

the most recent census.

Tabular Series B enumerates a number of statistics which have been extracted and aggregated from the 1961 census. A few general observations may be drawn from Table 4, which deals with the characteristics of persons looking for work:

- By observing the age group distribution: the largest number (36.1 percent) of people seeking work were between 15 and 24, and progressively fewer were seeking work as the age group increased in years. In the female group, 49.8 percent of the job seekers were between 15 and 24, a substantially higher ratio than that of the male group, where 31.5 percent were in this age group.

- By observing the census division distribution: 70.6 percent of the persons looking for work were in the census divisions which include Calgary and Edmonton. This condition prevailed for both males (69.7 percent) and females (73.3 percent).

- By observing the years of schooling distribution: the largest proportion (39.5 percent) of persons looking for work had one, two, or three years of secondary schooling. Most (about 46 percent) of this group were between 15 and 24.

- By observing the marital status distribution: most (53.0 percent) of the job seekers were married. Of the single males, most (about 60 percent) were young. Of the married men, there was, by ten-year age group, a relatively even distribution of job seekers between 25 years and retirement age. Of the single females, most (about 70 percent) were again young. Of the married women job seekers, almost all (over 80 percent) were under 44.

- By observing the previous occupation distribution: the largest number (25.1 percent) of the job seekers had been craftsmen or production process employees in their last job, and almost all (about 94 percent) fo these were male. The next largest (11.8 percent) group was comprised of labourers, once more predominantly (about 80 percent)

male, and the next largest (11.3 percent) was service and recreation positions, predominantly (about 53 percent) female. Most females seeking work were either from service and recreation positions (23.8 percent) or the clerical field (23.6 percent).

- By way of a general statement, 76.9 percent of the job seekers were male, and 14.5 percent of all job seekers were seeking work for the first time. The first seekers amounted to 10.4 percent of the male job seekers and 26.4 percent of the female seekers.[6]

Among persons 15 years of age and over and not in the labour force during the reference week, it is noteworthy that about 10 percent of this group had held jobs in the previous year. Most of them were males; in no census division did 10 percent or more of the females in this group have work in the period from June, 1960 to May, 1961. The largest number in this category with job experience during this period were in the census divisions which include Edmonton and Calgary.

Minimum Unemployment Estimates

In order to estimate a level of "minimum unemployment" in an economy and to relate this estimate to the different categories of unemployment, numerous data are required. The Economic Council of Canada staff study on Canadian post-war unemployment,[7] denotes the following necessary inputs:

- The composition of the labour force with respect to age, sex, region, occupation, industry, and class of worker;

- The degree of seasonality of employment and labour force;

- The rate of structural transformation, in particular, changes in technology and the composition of demand;

- The rate of growth of labour force;

- The voluntary mobility rates of workers;

- The legal and social factors which affect the extent of turnover in labour markets, for example, apprenticeship regulations, statutory job protection, etc.

The Alberta Department of Labour is examining a number of procedures tied to estimating different characteristics of the unemployed.

Remedies and Solutions for Unemployment

Many government and private agencies and authorities are actively involved in the formulation of programs and policies dealing in part or completely with unemployment and the unemployed. Without elaborating, the following may be seen as some of the potential measures which can be applied, depending on the circumstances, to lower the level of or eliminate unemployment in the economy:

- Increasing the level of business activity through fiscal and monetary measures;

- Establishing machinery that will establish more complete knowledge of job opportunities and of the profile of the unemployed, and matching the two;

- Changing the nature of the supply, or the profile of the unemployed, to better suit demand;

- Facilitating geographic mobility of labour;

- Reducing the length of the work week and degree of overtime in the economy;

- Lowering the pension age;

- Encouraging innovation;

- Increasing or widening the industrial base of

the economy;

- Initiating special projects which require manpower;

- Changing attitudes, in a social, economic, and political context;

- Addressing education and training programmes in disciplines designed to fit anticipated manpower requirements.

Most of these measures are not without disadvantages and consequences reaching beyond their immediate purpose of serving to lower potentially the level of unemployment in an economy. It is important to note that unemployment may increase even though the level of business activity and the output capacity of the economy increases: this would happen at any time that the capacity of the economy is growing at a rate below that required to absorb increases in the labour force.

Many of the programs which have been introduced to ease the burden on the unemployed or to lower the level of unemployment serve also as vehicles for learning more about the extent and nature of the unemployed.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission Records

A primary source of knowledge relating to the labour force, and particularly to the unemployed, is the administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. These records are or can be used to analyze the financial assistance being supplied to claimants under the Commission's plan, and to furnish an important indication of certain characteristics of a large segment of the unemployed. These records and all data extracted and aggregated from them are necessarily limited to the work force claiming or contributing benefits,[8] and therefore have theoretically[9] less value for estimating genuine labour force characteristics representative of the population as a whole than does the labour force

survey. This source, however, can be used to develop data about certain characteristics of the *work force* which cannot be gleaned from the labour force survey, and to gain some insight into sub-provincial area conditions.

Statistics Canada, in cooperation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission, publishes a report of data compiled from the records in the Commission's offices across Canada. The report has a time lag of nearly three months and provides statistical information for Alberta in a variety of subject areas:[10]

- Number of initial and renewal claims filed;
- Male, female, and total claimants currently reporting by number of weeks on claim;
- Disposition of initial and renewal claims, and claims pending at the end of the month;
- Number of claimants not entitled to benefit, and chief reasons for non-entitlement;
- Estimates of the number of beneficiaries;
- Benefit payments showing number of weeks and amount paid;
- Number of partial and complete weeks compensated;
- Industry distribution of claims every three months.

These statistics are probably most valuable for examining the extent of the activity of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and as support data for labour force survey estimates. The intricacies of the plan, the numerous conceptual difficulties, the use of administrative or operational data for analytic purposes, and the problems inherent in their application and consistency must receive primary concern before the data are used for a static or trend study.

The records at the Unemployment Insurance Commission offices contain a wealth of information relating to each claimant's background and current status. The application for benefit[11] form includes a detailed profile of the applicant's last job including industry, occupation, location,

rate of pay, length of service, and reason for leaving. Every three months a percentage tally of the industry entrees is compiled and released. By studying Alberta data from December, 1969 to September, 1970[12] it may be noted, for example, that construction workers filed the most claims in December of 1969, while in June of 1970 the service industry produced the largest flow of claims, followed closely by trade and manufacturing. Information from the other entrees on the application for benefit form does not seem to be so readily available.

We know that the statistics derived from these records have distinct limitations and cannot be taken to represent the characteristics of the unemployed in the economy. With due regard to the question of honesty in reporting, or the element of quality control, it would appear that these records can be utilized to indicate key characteristics about applicants for unemployment insurance, which in turn could provide an important measure of the economic and social situation within and between areas. For example, these data could answer the following questions:

- What geographic regions do applicants come from and go to?
- What jobs are applicants leaving?
- How long did the applicants work in particular jobs before leaving?
- What rate of pay were applicants drawing prior to leaving?
- Why did applicants leave?
- What jobs were applicants occupying in the immediate past, aside from the job they are currently leaving?

The personal demographic profile could be used to answer questions relating to the age and marital status of applicants. Correlating this profile to the profile of the previous job could be said to add depth to data derived from the latter. In summary, then, the records of the Unemployment Insurance Commission form an important source of statistical supply, but the statistics must be clearly defined and utilized only within the context of their limitations.[13]

The Canada Manpower Centre

The Canada Manpower Centre is actively involved in helping to ease some of the difficulties of the labour force and to facilitate labour market transactions, primarily through counselling and referral services, the Canada Manpower Training Program, the Canada Manpower Mobility Program, the Agricultural Manpower Program, and special projects such as the Student Summer Employment Program. An exposition and assessment of the different approaches and aspects of these programmes is beyond the intended scope of this report. In sum, Canada Manpower Centres have contact in some way with a large segment of the unemployed and, to a lesser extent, with the employed labour force, particularly those involved in upgrading skills or in seeking alternative employment. Canada Manpower Centre administrative records, therefore, can be regarded, like Unemployment Insurance Commission records, as a valuable source of statistical supply.

On a bi-monthly basis, the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration publishes a report entitled *Prairie Manpower Review*.[14] The report includes a partial statistical summary for Alberta of registered clients without employment who are seeking full-time or part-time work, and of registered vacancies in the province. This summary is compiled by occupational group, and generally has a reference lag of approximately four months. In the report, the summary may be coupled with the comment on the Alberta economy and on general labour market conditions prepared by resident manpower economists. Series D, Table 2 represents client and vacancy distributions published for the months of May, June, July, and August of 1970. The largest number of clients in the categories designated were in the clerical and structural work groups, although there was a marked decrease in the latter group from over 10,000 clients in May to under 6,000 in August. Clerical supply remained relatively constant at around 6,000 clients, over half of whom were female. During the same period, the largest number of registered vacancies was in sales positions, which hovered around 1,400 jobs over the period. The demand for clerical workers rose between May and August, from 622 to 800 jobs, while

the registered vacancies in farming, fishing, and forestry dropped from 1,886 jobs in May to 177 in August.

Each applicant registering with the Canada Manpower Centre is obliged to complete a master registration form,[15] providing information relating to his employment history, educational background, skill acquisition, dependent status, and personal demographic characteristics. Registration at a Canada Manpower Centre is not compulsory for an unemployed person, nor do all of the unemployed register. These records, however, could be tapped to supply an indication of the nature of a significant portion of the unemployed, and also to gain some knowledge of the working population gainfully employed, but seeking work elsewhere. The following questions could to some extent be answered:

- How long have the applicants been out of work?
- How long have the applicants been on file at the Canada Manpower Centre?
- Where (area and province) were the applicants last employed?
- What percentages of the applicants are seeking permanent, temporary, full-time, or part-time work?
- What education and skills do applicants possess?
- How do the educational backgrounds and skills of the applicants relate to their former most important job?
- To what extent are the applicants disabled?

A number of these questions have direct relevance not only to learning more about the nature of unemployment but also to underemployment in the economy. Aside from data developed from master registration files, information might also be gleaned, for example, from the records tied to the mobility and training programs.

Private Agencies

A prominent aspect of the labour market mechanism is the role performed by private employment agencies and industrial psychologists. In a general sense, these firms are involved in matching the supply of and demand for labour resources. They may be involved in preliminary or background screening of job applicants for a particular company, in job referral, or in permanent job placement. They may have a number of employees in their own hire who serve as a pool of labour resources to serve employers who require temporary or part-time help in peak times or on special projects.

Many groups of people (the handicapped and disabled, for example) have appointed representatives to work within the labour market to assist in discovering, or by suasion creating, job opportunities for their members. Other groups are represented in a similar fashion by social agencies in the community. Unions often provide facilities to match labour supply and demand.

There appears to be a dearth of cross-agency data in the general information stream relating to the nature and extent of the activities of these employment agencies, interest parties, and employee organizations in the labour market. Aside from individual groups, the associations and institutes which have been formed among some of these groups, such as the Organization of Temporary Help, might be able to furnish valuable data on different characteristics of provincial employment. Certainly, these agencies have an impact on the level of employment, unemployment, and underemployment and on the labour market transactions in the economy, but an identification of the nature and degree of this impact is not readily apparent.

Underemployment

A certain proportion of the labour force is

usually involuntarily employed on a "part-time" basis, or in positions below the standard of their experience, skill, and proven ability. Both of these situations are considered forms of underemployment, more precisely defined by consensus at the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in the following terms:[16]

> Visible underemployment -- involves persons involuntarily working part time or for shorter than normal periods of work;
>
> Invisible underemployment -- exists when a person's working time is not abnormally reduced but when employment is inadequate in other respects:
>
> - when his job does not permit full use of his highest existing skill or capacity;
> - when his earnings from employment are abnormally low;
> - when he is employed in an establishment or economic unit whose productivity is abnormally low.

People who are underemployed are included in the Labour Force Survey in the category "employed". For Canada, statistics are available for the employed labour force, relating the total number of people "working less than 35 hours or not at work" on three levels: "due to economic reasons," "due to other reasons," and "usually work less than 35 hours." If the 35-hour criterion is acceptable as a norm, these data can be used to measure a degree of underemployment in Canada, but no Alberta data are available and applicability of Canadian data to Alberta is open to question.

With regard to part time work, the Census provides a measure of the weeks worked in the year for all wage-earners, and the normal number of hours worked per week. There is, however, no cross-reference as to whether the work year and work week were voluntary or involuntary, a vital factor by definition in establishing an underemployment estimate.

A possible source of information about the nature of underemployment is the master registration forms on file at the Canada Manpower

Centre. The services offered[17] by this agency include job referrals to people currently employed and seeking work elsewhere. By relating current jobs with the incumbent's job qualifications, statistics could be developed on the "skill-capacity" type of underemployment. This analysis, if done only from the files without an interview or additional data, would include an assumption that the incumbent is involuntarily employed in a job sub-standard to his qualifications. The data would be subject to the same limitations discussed earlier in this report with regard to using administrative records as a source of information.

Statistics on the degree and extent of underemployment in Alberta do not appear to be readily available. This is unfortunate since unemployment, in itself, should not be considered the extent of underutilization of the labour force in the economy. An examination of underemployment, and also of people who qualify for the labour force but choose not to enter for one reason or another, is essential for revealing a full exmaination of the trends within, and utilization and composition of, the labour force.

Labour Force Flows: A Perspective

Labour force flows may be measured and analyzed in terms of employment and unemployment. Equally important, however, are industry, occupation, and geographic flows.[18] The measurement and analysis of the last group complements the former two, and indeed, all three may be studies in terms of and among one another for valuable depth.

Historical trends in the labour force may be discerned from comparative Census of Canada data. The first three tables in Series B of the data sheets provide a representation of industry and occupation trends in Alberta, primarily since 1941. The industry sector table, designed on a broader labour force distribution than the industry tables, dates from 1911. Industries are based on the primary products of the business

activity in which members of the labour force work; occupations involve the type of work performed by members of the labour force within industry.

Since 1911, there has been a shift in the Alberta labour force, particularly away from the forestry, fishing, and agricultural sector into the service sector. The former has decreased from 50.8 percent of the labour force in 1911 to 17.8 percent in 1966; the latter has risen from 25.7 percent to 59.2 percent. The proportion of the labour force in mining, manufacturing, and construction activities in 1911, therefore, approximates the proportion of the labour force in these industries in 1966, in each instance representing about 23 percent of the working population. There have been downward and upward shifts in the forestry, fishing, and agricultural sector, and in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sector during this fifty-five year period; the service activity has shown only numerical and percentage increases. Over ten year periods, the labour force has shown continued growth, rising from 161,610 in 1911, to 286,015 in 1931, and 489,511 in 1961. The 1966 labour force was 562,000.

The industry tables between 1941 and 1961 indicate that since mid-World War II there has been a distinct shift in the labour force out of agriculture and a shift and flow into each other industry in Alberta. This has been a period of employment growth in the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries. The labour force increase of over 200,000 persons in the years between decennial censuses accounts to a large extent for the numerical increases in all non-agricultural industries. Within the male labour force, which grew from 247,456 persons in 1941 to 361,961 in 1961, the most significant flows were into trade, construction, non-government service,and manufacturing. Within the female labour force, which grew from 40,000 to 127,550, the most significant flows were into non-government service and trade. There was an increase in the female agricultural labour force in this period of 11,125 persons; the dominant industry for female employment remained non-government service.

Accompanying these industrial changes in the labour force were occupational flows and distinct shifts in the occupational framework of the labour force, the latter towards craft and production process jobs, towards junior and senior support.

positions, and out of jobs tied strictly to agriculture. For example, management positions, primarily male, represented 5.7 percent of the total labour force in 1941 and 8.5 percent in 1961; clerical positions, primarily female, represented 4.9 percent of the total labour force in 1941 and 11.3 percent in 1961.

The industry and occupation tables in their entirety, and on a more refined level where and as necessary or advantageous, form a focal point for examining labour force trends and developing a number of manpower policies.[19]

Whereas the Census of Canada provides the basis for historical trend analysis in the labour force, establishment surveys conducted by Statistics Canada provide a current and continuing measure of industrial employment flows. Indices of employment are published each month, with about a three-month time lag, for the province and for a number of cities, by major industry and to some extent for a number of industries divisions. These indices, which are developed from a survey of firms in the province who employed twenty or more employees[20] in any one month of the year, form a key measurement of net industrial employment trends and labour flows in "large firms" in an area or industry. The data cannot, however, be used as a reliable guide to reading points of industrial employment entry or exit, mainly because of the unknown influence of cross-industry mobility and large firm-small firm mobility.

Industrial composite indices are provided for Alberta, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer in the data sheets, Series F. There have been continual increases in the yearly averages in the indices for each area since 1966, and noticeable also are the seasonal variations which tend to differ between areas. Through a detailed examination of the industry indices, the industries which tend to have marked employment fluctuation may be identified.

Data from the employment indices are supplemented with information acquired from numerous other sources, such as the job vacancy survey, to produce a report of estimates of employees by industry for the province. No sub-provincial data are published, and the report is published by Statistics Canada on a monthly

basis with about a three-month time lag. These estimates are provided in their entirety for 1961, and from 1966 to the present by month in Series E of the data sheets.

The estimates of employees by industry is not necessarily an indication of industrial labour market entry and exit, primarily because of the unknown influence of cross-industry mobility in the labour force. These data nonetheless reveal key movements in total employment as they occur within an industry, and show the numerical level of employment between industries in a monthly time series, both of which are unavailable in the employment index series. Seasonal fluctuations in industry employment, such as in the construction industry(see Table 5 of Series E), can be noted from these data.

Except for the estimates compiled from the Labour Force Survey for Canada,[21] a time series of occupational data similar to the industry employment estimates is currently unavailable. This gap in the statistical supply system is widely acknowledged, and studies are being conducted with the intention of formulating a sound procedure to allow reliable estimates to be compiled in this subject area.

Income

The level and distribution of income in the economy represent important measurements of economic activity and economic well-being. Two main sources of income data are the decennial Census and taxation statistics.

The Census of Canada -- 1961 provides a benchmark for income analysis as it did for employment analysis. Census income[22] statistics in 1961 are based on a twenty percent sample of private non-farm[23] households. A multitude of provincial and sub-provincial data are available, and cross-references to other population characteristics are possible. The concept of income used for Census purposes is inclusive of all forms of revenue during the year immediately

prior to Census. This is an important differentiating factor betweem Census income and the income reported in the taxation statistics: the latter includes only forms of revenue which are taxable, and therefore excludes all non-taxable income such as capital gains. Taxable income also excludes a wide gamut of welfare benefits which have an effect on the true distribution of income. Trends from taxation statistics must be considered in the light of changes in the legal definition of taxable income over time. Both sets of data probably suffer to some extent from the problem of intentional misinformation provided by respondents or tax filers.

Table 8 in Series B of the data sheets represents a distribution of the non-farm male and female population 15 years of age and over by size of income in the Census reference period. The table indicates that the median income of the male population was between $3,500 and $3,999 per annum. The male weighted average income was $4,160. The median income of the female population was just over $1,000; the weighted average income was $1,664. In the census reference period, 18 out of every 100 people 15 years of age and over, making an income in the census year and not living on farms, were making over $6,000 a year.

Table 9 in Series B presents the 1961 average income by Alberta census divisions for the non-farm population 15 years of age and over. The census divisions in which the two metropolitan areas of Alberta are located (C.D. 6 -- Calgary; C.D. 11 -- Edmonton) had the highest income levels for both males and females. The difference in male income between the highest (C.D. 6 -- $4,649) and lowest (C.D. 12 -- $2,855) ranked income divisions in the province was $1,794.

Table 10 in Series B shows a distribution of the non-farm families in Alberta by size of total income for the census year, 1961. The median non-farm family income was under $5,000 in this year; the average non-farm family income was $5,602. Less than 40 percent of the families were making an average income, and 15 percent were drawing over $7,000.

Urban families on the average had a family income more than $1,600 higher than rural non-farm families. The distribution tended to be more

normal in the rural non-farm group than in the urban group, but in both sets of figures, the median rate falls below the average income.

Inter-censal estimates of different income characteristics such as family income are often available through special surveys generally conducted by Statistics Canada. The data sheets in Series J, for example, have been extracted from the publication *Income Distribution By Size in Canada -- 1967*.[24] The family income data in these tables are not directly comparable to the census statistics quoted above because the 1967 data include farm families, and the urban distributions in the census which are based on centres of 1,000 people or more, are replaced in the special report by metropolitan distributions which are based on centres with 30,000 people or more.

The data for family income and individuals with income in the 1967 report indicate family incomes in 1967 averaged $7,289 in Alberta; the Canadian average was $7,602. "Family" is defined as a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage, or adoption. "Income" includes wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, investment income, government transfer payments, and income from other sources such as pensions, scholarships, and annuities. It is similar to the census income definition.

Average family incomes in Edmonton and Calgary were $8,635 and $8,633 respectively, compared to the Canadian metropolitan city average family income of $8,546. Fifty percent of the families had incomes of over $7,678 in Edmonton, over $7,886 in Calgary, and over $7,692 in metropolitan areas of Canada.

The average individual income amounted to $4,092 in Alberta. The male average of $5,204 was substantially higher than the female average of $2,169. The average income of those individuals primarily dependent on wages and salaries was $4,498, exceeding the general average of all individuals by $406. The median income of Alberta wage and salary dependent individuals was $4,018, compared to a median rate of $3,310 for all individuals.

The average income of wage and salary

dependent individuals in Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge was 30 percent higher than that outside these centres.

Taxation statistics are available from an annual publication[25] of the Canada Department of National Revenue. The data have a two year time lag, and include a number of provincial statistics:

- number of tax filers by census division and major city;
- reported income by census division and major city;
- reported income which is taxable and reported income which is non-taxable by census division;
- sources of reported income by major city;
- reported income by occupational class for Alberta and by age of tax filer for Alberta;
- distribution of tax filers by income group by major city;
- distribution of gross and net income for Alberta.

The data sheets in Series H show average income of taxable persons by occupational classes for Alberta from 1961 to 1968, and average income reported from all income tax returns by census division for 1968. If the latter data are used to divide the province into income zones, three zones are apparent: highest average incomes were reported in the census divisions of Calgary and Edmonton; middle average incomes were reported in the census divisions of southern, south-eastern, central (excluding Calgary) Alberta and the census divisions to the east and west of Edmonton; lowest average incomes were reported in the three northern central divisions. It is important to note that taxation records may be filed in one locale and the reported income earned and expended in another.

Industrial average weekly wages and salaries and hourly earnings for certain industries are published monthly by Statistics Canada. The payments considered in the compilation of these averages are the gross payrolls of firms before deductions, including salaries, straight time wages,

overtime wages, cost-of-living allowances, commissions, payments for absences and incentive, production, or shift bonuses. The figures, therefore, indicate the average employee's[26] gross pay for a given week in a given reference period. No allowance is made for the occupational structure of an industry.

Data sheets in Series I indicate the seasonal fluctuations in the industrial composite average weekly wage and salary rates[27] within areas in the province by month and reveal that the Calgary and Edmonton averages tend to approximate or to be below the Alberta average.

Personal income, an indicator of the level of economic activity in the province, is provided on an annual basis by the Statistics Canada in the System of National Accounts.[28] The components of personal income in 1961 and from 1966 to 1969 are supplied in the data sheets, Series G, Table 2. They indicate a rising level of personal income in aggregate and in all components except net income received by farm operators from farm production, which has varied significantly between years. Part of the increase is accounted for by population growth, but data shown on Table 1 reveal a steady increase in per capita income as well -- a rise from $2,281 in 1966 to $2,918 in 1969, consistently approximating the Canadian per capita average. These per capita measures and the averages noted through this section are subject to clear definition prior to general application, and should be considered with available distribution data where and as possible to reflect best conditions of situation.

NOTES

1. Canada, Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), issued monthly.

2. Three factors affect the true size of the population of working age: laws, natural increase or decrease of people within the working age group of the population, and the net effect of in-migration and out-migration of people, within the working age group of the population, to or from a region.

3. Some data compiled from the supplementary questions often asked in the course of the labour force survey are published for Alberta; some are not.

4. See Canada, Economic Council, *An Analysis of Post-War Unemployment*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1965), p. 1.

5. For an analytic study of the difference in concept between "number unemployed" and "persons seeking work" see Canada, Statistics Canada, *Unemployment in Canada*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1968), pp. 71-76.

6. Provincial and regional regression equations on unemployment characteristics, *ibid*, pp. 77-83.

7. Canada, Economic Council, *An Analysis of Post-War Unemployment*, p. 20.

8. Over two-thirds of the Canadian labour force is currently under the umbrella of unemployment insurance, but according to the terms of the revised plan, penetration into the labour force will increase substantially.

9. See Appendix A, Forecasting Labour Supply.

10. See Series C in the data sheets.

11. See Supplement A, application for benefit form, Unemployment Insurance Commission.

12. See Table 5, Series C in the data sheets.

13. All statistical data require clear definition and some degree of tolerance before application and usage.

14. Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, *Prairie Manpower Review*, (Winnipeg), issued bi-monthly.

15. See Supplement B, master registration form, Canada Manpower Centre.

16. See Canada, Statistics Canada, *Unemployment in Canada*, p. 35.

17. The reader is referred to page 16.

18. Labour force flows may be examined in many additional respects: by age and by union -- non-union association, for example.

19. For example, see Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, "Manpower Projections to 1975," *Prairie Manpower Review*, (Winnipeg, 1970), pp. 11-12.

20. The employee concept is defined to include all wage-earners and salaried staff who rendered services or received pay for absence, and were on payroll for more than one full day. Excluded are proprietors and directors.

21. The reader is referred to page 5.

22. The concept of income differs from the concept of wages and salaries: the latter is a component of the former and is related only to wage-earners.

23. For census purposes a farm is basically defined as an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales during the past twelve months of $50 or more.

24. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Income Distribution By Size in Canada*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1970).

25. Canada, Department of National Revenue, *Taxation Statistics*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), issued annually.

26. The employee concept is consistent with that cited on page 23.

27. The design of this series of data is consistent with the employment indices introduced on page 23 and published in Canada, Statistics Canada, *Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), issued monthly.

28. See Canada, Statistics Canada, *System of National Accounts*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), issued annually.

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2. Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, *Prairie Manpower Review*, (Vol. 3), (Winnipeg, 1970).

3. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Annual Work Patterns of the Canadian Population -- 1964*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964).

4. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Provincial Differences in Labour Force Participation*, (Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1964).

5. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Underutilization of Manpower in Canada*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969).

6. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Unemployment in Canada*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1968).

7. Canada, Economic Council, *An Analysis of Post-War Unemployment*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1965).

8. Gander, J.E., "The Measurement of Employment and Income", *Canadian Economic Policy*, (revised edition), (Toronto: MacMillan, 1965).

9. Gitlow, A.L., *Labour and Industrial Society*, (revised edition), Richard D. Irwin, (Illinois: Homewood, 1966).

10. Peitchinis, S.G., *The Economics of Labour Employment and Wages in Canada*, (Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 1965).

11. Porter, J, *The Vertical Mosaic -- An Analysis of Social Class and Power in Canada*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966).

12. United States, National Bureau of Economic Research, *The Measurement and Behavior of Unemployment, A Conference*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957).

13. Woods, W.D. and Ostry, S., *Labour Policy and Labour Economics in Canada*, (Toronto: MacMillan, 1962).

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MONTH OF YEAR	YEAR					YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER					LABOUR FORCE				
	(in thousands)					(in thousands)				
January	947	965	997	1031	1064	537	563	569	605	617
February	948	967	1000	1033	1066	540	566	576	612	626
March	950	970	1003	1035	1070	548	571	579	603	634
April	951	973	1006	1038	1072	555	559	587	618	640
May	952	975	1008	1041	1076	566	580	606	638	669
June	954	978	1011	1043	1078	560	582	609	633	672
July	955	982	1013	1046	1081	582	600	632	652	689
August	957	984	1017	1049	1085	581	597	630	651	680
September	958	988	1019	1052	1088	572	586	607	630	649
October	960	991	1022	1055	1091	574	573	614	634	653
November	962	993	1025	1058	1093	561	576	622	631	643
December	963	995	1027	1061	1096	568	580	613	633	629
Average	955	980	1012	1045	1080	562	578	604	628	650

Source: Statistics Canada
Special Table 6 (B)

SERIES A: TABLE 2

MALE AND FEMALE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA BY MONTH, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH OF YEAR	YEAR					YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	MALE LABOUR FORCE (in thousands)					FEMALE LABOUR FORCE (in thousands)				
January	376	387	393	409	415	161	176	176	196	202
February	379	387	392	409	419	161	179	184	203	207
March	381	384	395	408	422	167	187	184	195	212
April	384	385	399	412	426	171	174	188	206	213
May	393	398	413	428	444	173	182	193	210	225
June	390	401	419	426	452	170	181	190	207	221
July	409	420	437	445	465	173	180	195	207	224
August	411	422	437	444	461	170	175	193	207	218
September	393	404	410	418	432	179	182	197	212	217
October	393	397	413	423	433	181	176	201	211	220
November	387	397	416	418	429	174	179	206	213	214
December	389	399	411	420	424	179	181	202	213	205
Average	390	398	411	422	435	172	179	192	207	215

Source: Statistics Canada
Special Table 6 (B)

SERIES A: TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA BY MONTH, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH OF YEAR	YEAR					YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)					UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)				
January	519	546	547	583	591	18	17	22	22	26
February	521	548	555	591	597	19	18	21	21	29
March	531	556	555	581	601	17	15	24	22	33
April	540	543	568	600	607	15	16	19	18	33
May	555	567	588	624	643	11	13	18	14	26
June	553	572	592	618	645	7	10	17	15	28
July	571	589	614	636	660	11	11	18	16	28
August	572	587	615	637	657	9	10	15	14	22
September	564	576	593	618	629	8	10	14	12	19
October	566	565	605	620	630	8	8	9	14	23
November	547	559	606	611	609	14	17	16	20	34
December	555	559	595	615	594	13	21	18	18	36
Average	550	564	586	611	622	12	14	18	17	28

Source: Statistics Canada
Special Table 6 (B)

SERIES A: TABLE 4

PARTICIPATION RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN ALBERTA BY MONTH, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH OF YEAR	YEAR					YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)				
January	56.7	58.3	57.1	58.7	58.0	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.2
February	57.0	58.5	57.6	59.2	58.7	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.6
March	57.7	58.9	57.7	58.3	59.3	3.1	2.6	4.1	3.6	5.2
April	58.4	57.5	58.3	59.5	59.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	5.2
May	59.5	59.5	60.1	61.3	62.2	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.9
June	58.7	59.5	60.2	60.7	62.3	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.4	4.2
July	60.9	61.1	62.4	62.3	63.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.5	4.1
August	60.7	60.7	61.9	62.1	62.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.2
September	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.9	59.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.9
October	59.8	57.8	60.1	60.1	59.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.5
November	58.3	58.0	60.7	59.6	58.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.2	5.3
December	59.0	58.3	59.7	59.7	57.4	2.3	3.6	2.9	2.8	5.7
Average	58.8	59.0	59.7	60.1	60.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.7	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada
Special Table 6 (B)

SERIES A: TABLE 5

MALE AND FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATES IN ALBERTA BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH OF YEAR	YEAR					YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	MALE PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)					FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)				
January	78.0	78.8	77.7	78.2	77.0	34.6	37.1	35.8	38.6	38.5
February	78.6	78.8	77.3	78.1	77.6	34.5	37.6	37.3	39.9	39.4
March	78.9	77.9	77.6	77.7	77.9	35.8	39.2	37.2	38.2	40.2
April	79.3	77.9	78.2	78.3	78.5	36.6	36.3	37.9	40.2	40.3
May	81.2	80.4	80.8	81.2	81.5	37.0	37.9	38.8	40.9	42.4
June	80.4	80.8	81.7	80.7	82.8	36.2	37.6	38.2	40.2	41.5
July	84.2	84.2	85.0	84.0	84.9	36.9	37.4	39.1	40.1	42.0
August	84.6	84.4	84.7	83.5	83.8	36.1	36.2	38.5	40.0	40.7
September	80.7	80.5	79.3	78.4	78.4	38.0	87.1	39.2	40.8	40.4
October	80.5	78.9	79.7	79.1	78.4	38.3	36.1	39.9	40.6	40.9
November	79.1	78.8	80.0	78.0	77.4	36.8	36.6	40.8	40.8	39.7
December	79.4	79.0	78.9	78.2	76.4	37.8	36.9	39.9	40.6	37.9
Average	80.2	79.9	80.0	79.6	79.5	36.7	37.1	38.5	40.1	40.3

Source: Statistics Canada
Special Table 6(B)

SERIES A: TABLE 6

CHANGES IN LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS IN ALBERTA
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

YEAR	POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE					NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED	
	(changes in thousands)						
1966							
1967	25	16	8	7	14	2	9
1968	32	26	13	13	22	4	7
1969	33	24	11	15	25	-1	8
1970	35	22	13	8	11	11	13

Note: Statistics may not be consistent between one another because of rounding

Source: Statistics Canada
Special Table 6(B)

SERIES A: TABLE 7

CHANGES IN LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS IN ALBERTA BY MONTH, 1969, 1970

YEAR AND MONTH	POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE					NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED	
	(changes in thousands)						
1969							
January	4	-8	-2	-6	-12	4	12
February	2	7	*	7	8	-1	- 5
March	2	-9	-1	-8	-10	1	11
April	3	15	4	11	19	-4	-12
May	3	20	16	4	24	-4	-17
June	2	-5	-2	-3	- 6	1	7
July	3	19	19	*	18	1	-16
August	3	-1	-1	*	1	-2	4
September	3	-21	-26	5	-19	-2	24
October	3	4	5	-1	2	2	- 1
November	3	-3	-5	2	- 9	6	6
December	3	2	2	*	4	-2	1
1970							
January	3	-16	-5	-11	-24	8	19
February	2	9	4	5	6	3	- 7
March	4	8	3	5	4	4	- 4
April	2	6	4	1	6	*	- 4
May	4	29	18	12	36	-7	-25
June	2	3	8	- 4	2	2	- 1
July	3	17	13	3	15	*	-13
August	4	- 9	- 4	- 6	- 3	-6	12
September	3	-31	-29	- 1	-28	-3	34
October	3	4	1	3	1	4	- 1
November	2	-10	- 4	- 6	-21	11	12
December	3	-14	- 5	- 9	-15	2	17

Note: Statistics may not be consistent between one another because of rounding

* - No change

Source: Statistics Canada

Special Table 6 (B)

SERIES B

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM CENSUS OF CANADA

SERIES B: TABLE 1

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA BY INDUSTRY SECTOR, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1966

INDUSTRY SECTOR		YEAR						
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1966
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE						
Forestry, Fishing, and Agricultural Industries	Number	82,100	114,874	148,253	145,252	117,601	107,196	100,000
	Percent	50.8	53.2	51.8	50.5	33.3	21.9	17.8
Service Sector	Number	41,468	65,707	88,346	104,901	167,517	285,388	333,000
	Percent	25.7	30.4	30.9	36.4	47.4	58.3	59.2
Mining, Manufacturing, and Construction Industries	Number	38,043	35,424	49,449	37,678	68,379	96,927	129,000
	Percent	23.5	16.4	17.3	13.1	19.3	19.8	23.0
Total	Number	161,610	216,005	286,015	287,831	353,497	489,511	562,000
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for first time.

data for 1911 - 1931 are comparable with 1941 - 1961 statistics for practical purposes. 1966 data are estimates of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Source: Census of Canada
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

SERIES B: TABLE 2(a)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY,
1941, 1951, 1961

INDUSTRY	YEAR					
	1941		1951		1961	
	Total Labour Force					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	141,112	49.0	114,918	32.5	103,573	21.2
Forestry	1,163	.4	1,709	.5	2,784	.6
Fishing and Trapping	2,977	1.0	974	.3	839	.2
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	9,951	3.5	15,723	4.4	17,350	3.5
Manuracturing	17,355	6.0	29,015	8.2	42,217	8.6
Construction	10,372	3.6	23,641	6.7	37,360	7.6
Transportation and Communication	19,551	6.8	29,956	8.4	42,809	8.7
Public Utilities	1,046	.4	2,396	.7	4,626	.9
Trade	29,681	10.3	51,943	14.7	80,096	16.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3,970	1.4	7,957	2.2	14,695	3.0
(Non-Government Service) Community Business and Personal	42,425	14.7	50,810	14.4	93,424	19.1
(Government Service) Public Administration	6,464	2.3	22,118	6.3	38,627	7.9
Industry Unspecified	1,764	.6	2,337	.7	11,111	2.3
All Industries	287,831	100.0	353,497	100.0	489,511	100.0

Note: 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94551

SERIES B: TABLE 2(b)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, 1941, 1951, 1961

INDUSTRY	YEAR					
	1941		1951		1961	
	Male Labour Force					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	138,697	56.0	111,403	38.3	90,033	24.9
Forestry	1,150	.5	1,650	.6	2,698	.7
Fishing and Trapping	2,962	1.2	969	.3	822	.2
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	9,900	4.0	14,984	5.1	15,124	4.2
Manufacturing	15,312	6.2	24,488	8.4	34,923	9.6
Construction	10,297	4.2	23,217	8.0	36,184	10.0
Transportation and Communication	18,345	7.4	27,030	9.3	36,739	10.2
Public Utilities	975	.4	2,198	.8	4,174	1.2
Trade	24,181	9.8	38,320	13.2	56,027	15.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (Non-Government Service)	2,796	1.1	4,448	1.5	7,940	2.2
Community Business and Personal (Government Service)	16,118	6.5	21,305	7.3	37,057	10.2
Public Administration	5,111	2.1	19,098	6.6	32,226	8.9
Industry Unspecified	1,612	.6	1,821	.6	8,014	2.2
All Industries	247,456	100.0	290,931	100.0	361,961	100.0

Note: 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94551

SERIES B: TABLE 2(c)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1941, 1951, 1961

INDUSTRY	YEAR					
	1941		1951		1961	
	Female Labour Force					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,415	6.0	3,515	5.6	13,540	10.6
Forestry	13	-	59	.1	86	.1
Fishing and Trapping	15	-	5	-	17	-
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	51	.1	739	1.2	2,226	1.7
Manufacturing	2,043	5.1	4,527	7.2	7,294	5.7
Construction	75	.2	424	.7	1,176	.9
Transportation and Communication	1,206	3.0	2,926	4.7	6,070	4.8
Public Utilities	71	.2	198	.3	452	.4
Trade	5,500	13.6	13,623	21.8	24,069	18.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,174	2.9	3,509	5.6	6,755	5.3
(Non-Government Service) Community Business and Personal	26,307	65.2	29,505	47.2	56,367	44.2
(Government Service) Public Administration	1,353	3.3	3,020	4.8	6,401	5.0
Industry Unspecified	152	.4	516	.8	3,097	2.4
All Industries	40,375	100.0	62,566	100.0	127,550	100.0

Note: 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94551

SERIES B: TABLE 3 (a)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1941, 1951, 1961

OCCUPATION	YEAR					
	1941		1951		1961	
	Total Labour Force					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management	16,047	5.6	28,350	8.0	41,691	8.5
Professional and Technical	16,541	5.7	23,874	6.8	46,579	9.5
Clerical	14,214	4.9	30,361	8.6	55,317	11.3
Sales	10,387	3.6	18,496	5.2	31,629	6.5
Service and Recreational	25,547	8.9	34,895	9.9	59,055	12.1
Transportation and Communication	11,409	4.0	19,829	5.6	28,261	5.8
Farmers and Farm Workers	141,052	49.0	114,926	32.5	104,162	21.3
Loggers, Trappers, Hunters and Fishermen	3,942	1.4	2,303	.7	3,009	.6
Miners and Related Workers	7,540	2.6	7,469	2.1	5,291	1.1
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	30,471	10.6	54,177	15.3	83,449	17.0
Labourers	10,273	3.6	16,771	4.7	19,615	4.0
Occupation Not Stated	408	.1	2,046	.6	11,453	2.3
All Occupations	287,831	100.0	353,497	100.0	489,511	100.0

Note: (1) Data between years are not strictly comparable for craftsmen, production process and related workers, and for labourers.

(2) 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94551

SERIES B: TABLE 3(b)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1941, 1951, 1961

OCCUPATION	YEAR					
	1941		1951		1961	
	Male Labour Force					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management	15,199	6.1	26,330	9.1	37,883	10.5
Professional and Technical	8,767	3.6	13,700	4.7	26,521	7.3
Clerical	7,555	3.1	12,747	4.4	19.471	5.4
Sales	7,488	3.0	11,760	4.0	19,958	5.5
Service and Recreational	8,305	3.4	17,988	6.2	28,735	7.9
Transportation and Communication	10,781	4.4	18,305	6.3	25,083	6.9
Farmers and Farm Workers	138,667	56.0	111,605	38.4	91,085	25.2
Loggers, Trappers, Hunters and Fishermen	3,927	1.6	2,298	.8	2,987	.8
Miners and Related Workers	7,540	3.0	7,469	2.6	5,291	1.5
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	28,698	11.6	50,872	17.5	78,135	21.6
Labourers	10,163	4.1	16,306	5.6	18,544	5.1
Occupation Not Stated	366	.1	1,551	.5	8,268	2.3
All Occupations	247,456	100.0	290,931	100.0	361,961	100.0

Note: (1) Data between years are not strictly comparable for craftsmen, production process and related workers, and for labourers.

(2) 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94551

SERIES B: TABLE 3(c)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1941, 1951, 1961

OCCUPATION	YEAR					
	1941		1951		1961	
	Female Labour Force					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management	848	2.1	2,020	3.2	3,808	2.9
Professional and Technical	7,774	19.3	10,174	16.3	20,058	15.7
Clerical	6,659	16.5	17,614	28.2	35,846	28.1
Sales	2,899	7.2	6,736	10.8	11,671	9.2
Service and Recreational	17,242	42.7	16,907	27.0	30,320	23.8
Transportation and Communication	628	1.5	1,524	2.4	3,178	2.5
Farmers and Farm Workers	2,385	5.9	3,321	5.3	13,077	10.3
Loggers, Trappers, Hunters and Fishermen	15	-	5	-	22	-
Miners and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	1,773	4.4	3,305	5.3	5,314	4.2
Labourers	110	.3	465	.7	1,071	.8
Occupation Not Stated	42	.1	495	.8	3,185	2.5
All Occupations	40,375	100.0	62,566	100.0	127,550	100.0

Note: (1) Data between years are not strictly comparable for craftsmen, production process and related workers, and for labourers.

(2) 1961 data exclude persons seeking work for first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94551

SERIES B: TABLE 4(a)

PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK* IN ALBERTA BY AGE GROUP, 1961

AGE GROUP	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Persons Looking for Work					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 - 19	2,812	20.6	1,715	16.9	1,097	31.7
20 - 24	2,114	15.5	1,487	14.6	627	18.1
25 - 34	2,954	21.7	2,249	22.1	705	20.4
35 - 44	2,207	16.2	1,692	16.6	515	14.9
45 - 54	1,798	13.2	1,444	14.2	354	10.2
55 - 64	1,295	9.5	1,161	11.4	134	3.9
65 and over	456	3.3	427	4.2	29	.8
Total	13,636	100.0	10,175	100.0	3,461	100.0

* includes persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94545

SERIES B: TABLE 4(b)

PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK* IN ALBERTA BY CENSUS DIVISION, 1961

CENSUS DIVISION	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Persons Looking for Work					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Census Division 1	532	3.9	358	3.5	174	5.0
Census Division 2	594	4.4	392	3.9	202	5.8
Census Division 3	153	1.1	119	1.2	34	1.0
Census Division 4	37	.3	29	.3	8	.2
Census Division 5	198	1.4	162	1.6	36	1.0
Census Division 6	4,246	31.1	2,971	29.2	1,275	36.8
Census Division 7	162	1.2	128	1.2	34	1.0
Census Division 8	357	2.6	281	2.7	76	2.2
Census Division 9	312	2.3	251	2.5	61	1.8
Census Division 10	372	2.7	284	2.8	88	2.6
Census Division 11	5,385	39.5	4,123	40.5	1,262	36.5
Census Division 12	297	2.2	264	2.6	33	1.0
Census Division 13	243	1.8	207	2.0	36	1.0
Census Division 14	212	1.6	180	1.8	32	.9
Census Division 15	536	3.9	426	4.2	110	3.2
Alberta	13,636	100.0	10,175	100.0	3,461	100.0

* Includes persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94533

SERIES B: TABLE 4(c)

PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK* IN ALBERTA BY YEARS OF SCHOOLING, 1961

YEAR OF SCHOOLING	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Persons Looking for Work					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	percent
Less than 5 years Elementary						
15 - 24	56	.4	53	.5	3	.1
25 - 44	230	1.7	203	2.0	27	.8
45 and over	552	4.0	509	5.0	43	1.2
Sub-Total	838	6.1	765	7.5	73	2.1
5 or more years Elementary						
15 - 24	1,040	7.6	820	8.1	220	6.4
25 - 44	1,918	14.1	1,599	15.7	319	9.2
45 and over	1,659	12.2	1,475	14.4	184	5.3
Sub-Total	4,617	33.9	3,894	38.2	723	20.9
1, 2, or 3 years Secondary						
15 - 24	2,451	18.0	1,481	14.6	970	28.0
25 - 44	1,979	14.5	1,444	14.2	535	15.5
45 and over	952	7.0	762	7.5	190	5.5
Sub-Total	5,382	39.5	3,687	36.3	1,695	49.0
4 or 5 years Secondary						
15 - 24	1,041	7.6	613	6.0	428	12.4
25 - 44	818	6.0	527	5.2	291	8.4
45 and over	295	2.2	215	2.1	80	2.3
Sub-Total	2,154	15.8	1,355	13.3	799	23.1
Some University or University Degree	645	4.7	474	4.7	171	4.9
Total	13,636	100.0	10,175	100.0	3,461	100.0

* includes persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94545

SERIES B: TABLE 4(d)

PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK* IN ALBERTA BY MARITAL STATUS, 1961

MARITAL STATUS	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FAMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Persons Looking for Work					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single						
15 - 19	2,672	19.6	1,697	16.7	975	28.2
20 - 24	1,308	9.6	1,099	10.8	209	6.0
25 - 34	876	6.5	793	7.8	83	2.4
35 and over	1,063	7.8	969	9.5	94	2.7
Sub-Total	5,919	43.5	4,558	44.8	1,361	39.3
Married						
15 - 24	940	6.9	404	4.0	536	15.5
25 - 34	2,033	14.9	1,434	14.1	599	17.3
35 - 44	1,664	12.2	1,238	12.1	426	12.3
45 - 54	1,336	9.8	1,076	10.6	260	7.5
55 and over	1,260	9.2	1,178	11.6	82	2.4
Sub-Total	7,233	53.0	5,330	52.4	1,903	55.0
Widowed and Divorced	484	3.5	287	2.8	197	5.7
Total	13,636	100.0	10,175	100.0	3,461	100.0

* includes persons seeking work for the first time

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94545

SERIES B: TABLE 4(e)

PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK* IN ALBERTA BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, 1961

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Persons Looking for Work					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Managerial	316	2.3	289	2.8	27	0.8
Professional and Technical	349	2.6	231	2.3	118	3.4
Clerical	1,247	9.1	431	4.2	816	23.6
Sales	733	5.4	414	4.1	319	9.2
Service and Recreation	1,542	11.3	718	7.1	824	23.8
Transportation and Communication	819	6.0	755	7.4	64	1.8
Farmers and Farm Workers	682	5.0	655	6.4	27	0.8
Loggers and Related	158	1.2	158	1.5	-	
Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters	70	0.5	70	0.7	-	
Miners, Quarrymen and Related	355	2.6	355	3.5	-	
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related	3,417	25.1	3,223	31.7	194	5.6
Labourers	1,614	11.8	1,565	15.4	49	1.4
Occupation Not Stated	358	2.6	251	2.5	107	3.1
Persons Seeking Work For First Time	1,976	14.5	1,060	10.4	916	26.5
Total	13,636	100.0	10,175	100.0	3,461	100.0

* includes persons seeking work for the first time.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94545

SERIES B: TABLE 5

PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN ALBERTA, BY CENSUS DIVISION, 1961

CENSUS DIVISION	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Persons 15 Years of Age and Over Not in the Labour Force					
	Number	Percent With Job In Past Year	Number	Percent With Job In Past Year	Number	Percent With Job In Past Year
Census Division 1	12,204	7.9	2,832	14.8	9,372	5.9
Census Division 2	23,865	10.0	5,408	16.9	18,457	8.0
Census Division 3	9,544	6.7	2,351	12.3	7,193	4.8
Census Division 4	4,366	6.2	964	11.1	3,402	4.8
Census Division 5	11,700	7.2	2,717	16.1	8,983	4.5
Census Division 6	87,243	10.7	17,966	17.1	69,277	9.0
Census Division 7	12,078	6.4	2,602	13.2	9,476	4.6
Census Division 8	23,389	8.1	6,226	12.8	17,163	6.4
Census Division 9	5,786	13.5	1,484	25.6	4,302	9.4
Census Division 10	20,959	5.0	5,294	9.1	15,665	3.5
Census Division 11	109,148	10.7	24,335	16.9	84,813	8.9
Census Division 12	12,436	7.5	3,661	15.4	8,775	4.1
Census Division 13	12,095	6.7	3,319	15.4	8,776	3.4
Census Division 14	5,216	13.6	1,352	27.7	3,864	8.7
Census Division 15	21,104	10.6	5,288	24.9	15,816	5.8
Alberta	371,133	9.5	85,799	16.5	285,334	7.4

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94533

SERIES B: TABLE 6(a)

LABOUR FORCE* PARTICIPATION RATES IN ALBERTA, BY CENSUS DIVISION, 1961

CENSUS DIVISION	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX		
	MALE AND FEMALE**	MALE	FEMALE
	Labour Force Participation Rate (percent)		
Census Division 1	52.8	78.4	26.5
Census Division 2	55.8	80.7	28.9
Census Division 3	50.7	76.7	22.5
Census Division 4	54.7	82.1	20.0
Census Division 5	52.8	79.7	21.0
Census Division 6	58.5	83.0	33.7
Census Division 7	53.9	81.5	22.0
Census Division 8	52.8	76.3	26.3
Census Division 9	59.0	81.2	30.5
Census Division 10	55.3	78.8	28.5
Census Division 11	59.0	82.0	35.2
Census Division 12	55.9	76.5	30.4
Census Division 13	58.6	79.6	32.3
Census Division 14	56.3	80.4	23.3
Census Division 15	54.4	79.2	23.8
Alberta	57.0	80.9	31.0

* includes persons seeking work for the first time.

** weighted average

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94533

SERIES B: TABLE 6(b)

LABOUR FORCE* PARTICIPATION RATES IN ALBERTA BY AGE GROUP, 1961

AGE GROUP	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX		
	MALE AND FEMALE**	MALE	FEMALE
	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	(percent)		
15 - 19	39.4	47.2	31.4
20 - 24	69.0	91.0	47.0
25 - 34	64.3	95.6	30.1
35 - 44	65.7	95.9	34.5
45 - 54	66.8	93.9	37.1
55 - 64	57.7	84.2	25.4
65+	18.7	29.9	5.2
All Age Groups	57.0	80.9	31.0

* includes persons seeking work for the first time.

** weighted average.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94533

SERIES B: TABLE 7

RURAL AND URBAN LABOUR FORCE* IN ALBERTA, 1961

RURAL URBAN	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX		
	MALE AND FEMALE **	MALE	FEMALE
	Labour Force		
1. Rural	167,985	137,778	30,207
Non-Farm	62,780	49,628	13,152
2. Urban	323,502	225,243	98,259
Total (1 + 2)	491,487	363,021	128,466
	Labour Force Participation Rates		
	(percent)		
1. Rural	54.6	80.2	22.2
Non-Farm	49.3	72.0	22.6
2. Urban	58.3	81.3	35.4
Total (1 + 2)	57.0	80.9	31.0
	Persons Looking for Work		
1. Rural	2,653	2,241	412
Non-Farm	1,797	1,536	261
2. Urban	10,983	7,934	3,049
Total (1 + 2)	13,636	10,175	3,461
	Persons Not in the Labour Force		
1. Rural	139,818	34,080	105,738
Non-Farm	64,456	19,292	45,164
2. Urban	231,315	51,719	179,596
Total	371,133	85,799	285,334

* includes persons seeking work for the first time.
** weighted average.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 94533

SERIES B: TABLE 8

TOTAL INCOME FOR THE NON-FARM
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN ALBERTA, BY SIZE OF INCOME, 1961

INCOME GROUP	MALES	PERCENT	FEMALES	PERCENT
Under $500	17,957	5.9	45,256	25.0
$500 - $999	24,797	8.2	40,360	22.3
$1000 - $1499	15,919	5.3	19,505	10.8
$1500 - $1999	14,929	4.9	15,961	8.8
$2000 - $2499	18,200	6.0	17,211	9.5
$2500 - $2999	18,912	6.3	11,893	6.6
$3000 - $3499	29,683	9.8	11,881	6.6
$3500 - $3999	28,444	9.4	6,437	3.5
$4000 - $4499	27,830	9.2	4,059	2.2
$4500 - $4999	22,178	7.3	2,614	1.4
$5000 - $5999	32,128	10.6	2,775	1.5
$6000 - $9999	38,645	12.8	2,542	1.4
$10,000 and over	13,087	4.3	674	0.4
Total with income	302,709	100.0	181,168	100.0
Total without income	17,662		137,931	
Average Income	$4,160		$1,664	

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 98501

SERIES B: TABLE 9

AVERAGE INCOME FOR THE NON-FARM POPULATION
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN ALBERTA, BY SIZE OF INCOME, 1961

CENSUS DIVISION	AVERAGE INCOME	
	MALES	FEMALES
	$	$
Census Division 1	3,616	1,526
Census Division 2	3,827	1,468
Census Division 3	3,421	1,350
Census Division 4	3,646	1,171
Census Division 5	3,104	1,252
Census Division 6	4,649	1,771
Census Division 7	3,379	1,335
Census Division 8	4,024	1,669
Census Division 9	3,853	1,228
Census Division 10	3,382	1,366
Census Division 11	4,366	1,708
Census Division 12	2,855	1,402
Census Division 13	3,197	1,249
Census Division 14	3,769	1,383
Census Division 15	3,249	1,315

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 98501

SERIES B: TABLE 10

NON-FARM FAMILIES IN ALBERTA, TOTAL INCOME ALBERTA, 1961

INCOME GROUP	TOTAL FAMILIES		RURAL NON-FARM FAMILIES		URBAN FAMILIES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $1000	10,963	4.6	4,806	11.7	6,157	3.1
$1000 - $1499	6,846	2.8	2,391	5.8	4,455	2.2
$1500 - $1999	10,140	4.2	3,095	7.5	7,045	3.6
$2000 - $2499	10,221	4.3	2,808	6.8	7,413	3.7
$2500 - $2999	11,390	4.7	2,863	6.9	8,527	4.3
$3000 - $3499	16,428	6.9	3,499	8.5	12,929	6.5
$3500 - $3999	18,677	7.8	3,175	7.7	15,502	7.8
$4000 - $4499	20,647	8.6	3,495	8.5	17,152	8.6
$4500 - $4999	19,372	8.1	2,950	7.1	16,422	8.3
$5000 - $5499	19,696	8.2	2,663	6.5	17,033	8.6
$5500 - $5999	15,057	6.3	1,655	4.0	13,402	6.8
$6000 - $6999	25,606	10.7	2,679	6.5	22,927	11.6
$7000 - $7999	17,185	7.2	1,702	4.1	15,483	7.8
$8000 - $9999	17,943	7.5	1,617	3.9	16,326	8.2
$10,000 - $14,999	13,355	5.6	1,308	3.2	12,047	6.1
$15,000 and over	6,081	2.5	534	1.3	5,547	2.8
Total	239,607	100.0	41,240	100.0	198,367	100.0
Average Income	$5,602		$4,198		$5,894	

Source: Census of Canada, 1961
Catalogue Number 98503

SERIES C

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

STATISTICS CANADA

SERIES C: TABLE 1

CLAIMANTS REPORTING TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OFFICES AND NUMBER OF WEEKS ON CLAIM IN ALBERTA, MONTH, 1970

MONTH IN 1970	NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS	NUMBER OF WEEKS ON CLAIM			
		1-4	5-13	14-26	27 or more
January	28,042	13,988	9,840	2,923	1,291
February	29,595	10,553	12,076	5,177	1,789
March	30,859	10,237	10,676	7,884	2,062
April	31,985	11,776	8,793	8,777	2,639
May	23,879	9,615	7,231	5,475	1,558
June	19,386	7,209	6,455	4,218	1,504
July	20,400	8,603	5,712	4,637	1,448
August	21,107	8,355	6,189	4,466	2,097
September	17,720	6,027	3,049	3,756	4,888
October	21,517	9,029	3,741	3,694	5,053
November	28,322	13,944	6,419	3,460	4,499
December	41,037	22,485	11,181	5,041	2,330

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 73 - 001

SERIES C: TABLE 2

NUMBER OF INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FILED IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OFFICES IN ALBERTA, MONTH, 1970

MONTH OF 1970	TYPE OF CLAIM		
	TOTAL	INITIAL	RENEWAL
	(Number of Claims)		
January	13,911	11,403	2,508
February	9,105	7,565	1,540
March	10,490	8,452	2,038
April	12,400	9,907	2,493
May	7,797	6,138	1,659
June	6,914	5,335	1,579
July	7,682	5,560	2,122
August	6,267	4,507	1,760
September	7,086	4,969	2,117
October	8,560	6,070	2,490
November	13,798	9,436	4,362
December	18,837	13,638	5,199

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 73 - 001

SERIES C: TABLE 3

BENEFIT PAYMENTS FROM UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION OFFICES IN ALBERTA BY MONTH, 1970

MONTH OF 1970	BENEFIT PAYMENTS	
	WEEKS	AMOUNT
	(number)	(dollars)
January	89,556	3,192,633
February	87,162	3,127,153
March	99,076	3,564,094
April	97,735	3,540,604
May	111,463	4,006,567
June	57,048	2,022,718
July	60,028	2,098,498
August	63,580	2,220,031
September	61,480	2,131,356
October	55,139	1,897,645
November	59,910	2,105,954
December	118,463	4,426,156

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 73 - 001

SERIES C: TABLE 4

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES ENCOMPASSED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PAYMENTS IN ALBERTA BY MONTH, 1970

MONTH OF 1970	ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (average per week in thousands)
January	22.4
February	21.8
March	22.0
April	21.7
May	27.9
June	12.7
July	13.3
August	15.9
September	12.3
October	13.8
November	15.0
December	21.1

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 73 - 001

SERIES C: TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CLAIMS FILED IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OFFICES IN ALBERTA, BY INDUSTRY, SOME MONTHS, 1969 and 1970

INDUSTRY	MONTH			
	1969 December	1970 March	1970 June	1970 September
	Percentage Distribution of Claims			
	(percent)			
Forestry	-	2	-	1
Fishing and Trapping	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	9	3	5
Manufacturing	15	20	22	20
Construction	34	30	18	19
Transportation and Utilities	13	5	4	7
Trade	13	15	22	17
Service	11	13	24	20
Government and Defence	6	3	2	7
Other	6	3	5	4
All Cases	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 73 - 001

SERIES D

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION PUBLISHED BY
THE CANADA DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

SERIES D: TABLE 1

CANADA MANPOWER MOBILITY PROGRAM, EXPENDITURE AND INCUMBENTS,
APRIL 1 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1970

REGION AND PROVINCE	RELOCATION		EXPLORATORY		TRAINEE TRAVEL AND COMMUTING		TOTAL	
	Spent	Number	Spent	Number	Spent	Number	Spent	Number
	$		$		$		$	
Newfoundland	132,071	189	16,605	259	51,493	1,278	200,169	1,726
Prince Edward Island	11,210	14	1,284	23	2,254	133	14,748	170
Nova Scotia	96,045	117	8,927	205	47,382	2,776	152,354	3,098
New Brunswick	37,944	63	3,270	89	20,913	1,782	62,127	1,934
Total Atlantic	277,270	383	30,086	576	122,042	5,969	429,398	6,928
Quebec	894,320	1,518	83,582	1,861	37,119	2,926	1,015,021	6,305
Ontario	426,477	1,036	39,399	1,369	239,340	6,730	705,216	9,135
Manitoba	56,986	57	1,610	25	14,140	831	72,736	913
Saskatchewan	151,337	181	2,785	63	15,822	1,443	169,944	1,687
Alberta	54,532	87	2,310	34	23,557	2,809	80,399	2,930
Northwest Territories	495	1	-	-	9,837	131	10,332	132
Total Prairie	263,350	326	6,705	122	63,356	5,214	333,411	5,662
British Columbia	116,288	168	12,460	227	57,158	1,738	185,906	2,133
Yukon	2,476	2	687	2	1,924	21	5,087	25
Total Pacific	118,764	170	13,147	229	59,082	1,759	190,993	2,158
Total Canada	1,980,181	3,433	172,919	4,157	520,939	22,598	2,674,039	30,188

Source: Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration

SERIES D: TABLE 2(a)

REGISTERED CLIENTS AT CANADA MANPOWER CENTER OFFICES IN ALBERTA,
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP,
MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1970

OCCUPATION GROUP	MONTH IN 1970							
	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
	Registered Clients							
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	(number)							
Professional, Technical and Managerial	2,648	933	2,301	735	1,567	606	1,455	660
Clerical	2,373	4,887	2,001	4,963	1,517	4,629	1,235	4,685
Sales	854	1,905	1,026	1,895	933	1,792	674	831
Services	1,473	2,609	1,746	2,464	1,544	2,398	1,414	2,027
Farmers, Fishermen, Forestry	1,384	129	1,229	153	1,101	167	483	16
Processing	277	123	235	106	239	92	205	86
Machine Trades	1,065	11	1,083	16	919	21	937	17
Bench Work	328	163	280	235	224	275	236	262
Structural Work	10,529	9	9,491	6	7,985	9	5,800	5

Source: Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration,
Prairie Manpower Review

SERIES D: TABLE 2(b)

REGISTERED VACANCIES AT CANADA MANPOWER CENTER OFFICES IN ALBERTA,
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP,
MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1970

OCCUPATION GROUP	MONTH IN 1970							
	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
	Registered Vacancies							
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	(number)							
Professional, Technical and Managerial	366	110	302	129	235	86	219	82
Clerical	133	489	112	502	120	533	161	639
Sales	677	757	675	751	706	810	670	804
Services	215	610	191	607	163	550	201	801
Farmers, Fishermen Forestry	1,086	703	91	2	87	4	176	1
Processing	68	8	60	12	60	14	80	15
Machine Trades	171	2	151	-	183	4	197	3
Bench Work	60	35	52	27	42	25	59	29
Structural Work	319	-	324	-	349	1	546	1

Source: Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration,
Prairie Manpower Review

SERIES E

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES BY PROVINCE AND INDUSTRY

STATISTICS CANADA

SERIES E: TABLE 1

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN FORESTRY BY MONTH,
1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6
February	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.5
March	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5
April	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
May	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6
June	2.4	3.6	3.3	1.6	2.2	1.9
July	2.4	4.8	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.2
August	2.2	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.3	1.9
September	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8
October	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
November	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9
December	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Average	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.7

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 2

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND OIL WELLS BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	18.1	19.7	19.8	20.9	22.8	24.1
February	17.6	19.8	19.8	21.0	22.6	24.6
March	17.2	19.8	19.9	20.5	23.0	24.7
April	15.0	16.9	17.0	18.6	20.8	22.6
May	15.9	17.4	17.8	19.2	21.3	23.2
June	16.7	18.5	19.1	19.7	22.2	24.1
July	16.3	18.3	19.6	20.1	23.3	24.9
August	16.5	18.3	19.4	20.1	23.6	24.8
September	16.4	17.9	18.9	20.4	22.0	24.8
October	16.3	18.3	18.6	20.6	22.0	24.4
November	16.7	18.1	19.0	21.2	22.6	23.9
December	17.2	19.4	20.1	21.6	23.6	24.8
Average	16.7	18.5	19.1	20.3	22.5	24.2

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 3

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN MANUFACTURING BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	35.8	45.1	47.6	49.6	50.4	55.0
February	36.0	44.9	47.3	49.2	52.2	54.4
March	35.6	45.2	48.1	49.7	52.2	53.9
April	33.4	44.8	48.0	49.8	52.9	53.6
May	36.6	45.6	49.2	49.9	54.0	54.8
June	38.0	46.8	49.4	50.6	56.1	54.9
July	38.0	47.2	49.9	52.5	55.7	55.5
August	38.6	47.9	49.9	51.6	55.7	55.6
September	38.3	47.5	49.2	50.4	55.4	54.1
October	37.7	48.7	48.8	50.6	54.9	53.6
November	36.8	49.3	49.0	50.6	55.7	52.7
December	36.6	48.0	47.6	50.2	54.3	51.6
Average	36.8	46.8	48.7	50.4	54.1	54.1

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 4

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER UTILITIES BY MONTH,
1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	39.6	46.3	47.8	46.7	47.7	50.5
February	39.4	46.5	47.8	46.4	48.3	50.5
March	39.9	46.4	47.9	46.7	50.1	50.5
April	41.3	47.2	47.7	47.1	49.7	50.6
May	44.7	48.6	50.1	50.4	52.7	52.2
June	45.9	49.6	51.6	51.1	55.4	53.2
July	46.7	50.1	52.8	50.0	56.8	55.3
August	46.4	51.2	52.9	50.9	54.6	55.6
September	45.9	50.3	51.2	50.9	54.7	54.9
October	45.2	49.1	49.8	49.6	53.2	53.7
November	43.3	48.5	48.6	49.0	52.1	53.2
December	41.9	48.2	47.0	47.7	50.8	53.9
Average	43.3	48.5	49.6	48.9	52.2	52.8

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 5

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN CONSTRUCTION BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	17.3	26.2	29.7	32.6	29.1	35.3
February	16.7	28.6	30.0	32.9	32.4	34.5
March	17.4	29.3	29.5	33.9	32.6	33.5
April	20.3	29.1	29.8	34.5	35.7	35.5
May	25.7	33.7	33.7	37.0	39.3	40.0
June	31.3	36.5	39.3	39.7	42.3	42.0
July	33.4	38.8	41.2	41.3	46.7	43.0
August	33.4	38.5	43.1	40.5	45.6	42.8
September	32.9	38.5	42.2	39.5	43.2	42.4
October	31.0	37.2	40.4	37.3	43.3	41.2
November	27.0	33.4	37.9	36.6	41.9	36.8
December	20.4	29.7	31.9	31.2	35.8	32.4
Average	25.6	33.3	35.7	36.4	39.0	38.3

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 6

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN TRADE BY MONTH,
1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	53.8	69.9	74.5	77.9	80.9	88.2
February	53.1	70.1	73.7	77.6	79.5	86.3
March	54.8	71.5	75.0	78.6	81.6	86.4
April	55.6	72.3	75.8	79.5	82.7	86.3
May	58.2	73.4	76.1	80.6	84.7	90.9
June	58.8	74.7	78.8	80.9	86.5	87.9
July	58.7	74.3	78.1	81.0	85.1	87.8
August	59.3	74.8	77.1	80.0	87.2	86.3
September	59.4	74.3	77.5	80.7	87.8	85.6
October	59.9	75.0	78.3	82.4	88.0	85.6
November	60.2	76.0	80.1	84.2	89.2	86.5
December	61.0	77.4	80.8	86.1	90.1	88.2
Average	57.7	73.6	77.2	80.8	85.3	87.2

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 7

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	11.1	15.3	16.4	17.3	18.8	19.6
February	11.2	15.3	17.1	17.7	18.4	19.6
March	11.4	15.2	17.1	17.7	18.7	19.5
April	11.6	15.4	17.1	17.7	18.3	19.6
May	11.4	15.5	17.1	17.7	18.4	20.0
June	11.6	15.7	17.2	17.9	18.7	19.8
July	12.1	16.0	17.5	17.8	19.0	20.0
August	11.9	15.9	17.4	17.9	19.1	19.8
September	11.9	16.0	17.1	17.8	19.2	19.8
October	11.9	16.0	17.2	18.1	20.0	20.4
November	11.8	16.2	17.5	18.8	19.7	19.7
December	11.9	16.6	17.5	18.7	19.8	19.6
Average	11.6	15.8	17.2	17.9	19.0	19.8

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 8

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS, AND PERSONAL SERVICES BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	80.0	108.1	124.5	133.9	146.6	159.7
February	80.7	113.7	126.3	137.8	157.9	156.4
March	81.2	113.2	131.8	136.6	154.6	160.1
April	81.6	113.7	127.1	135.7	150.4	162.4
May	85.0	112.2	131.9	138.6	156.3	163.4
June	84.8	116.0	132.1	143.5	158.3	162.1
July	84.1	116.0	130.6	140.4	155.1	159.5
August	83.9	113.9	127.3	139.3	150.9	155.1
September	84.9	116.5	132.4	141.5	153.5	158.0
October	84.7	115.6	130.7	143.3	153.4	164.2
November	85.8	116.1	133.9	149.6	156.1	160.6
December	84.3	117.0	135.1	146.5	156.5	159.0
Average	83.4	114.3	130.3	140.6	154.1	160.0

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 9

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	24.9	26.6	29.0	30.5	31.3	32.7
February	24.9	26.6	28.9	30.5	31.0	32.7
March	24.5	26.7	29.5	30.9	30.8	32.9
April	24.6	27.2	29.2	30.8	31.3	33.9
May	25.5	28.0	31.0	31.3	32.4	35.7
June	26.4	29.3	31.7	32.3	33.6	36.7
July	27.1	30.1	33.0	33.4	34.4	37.6
August	27.1	30.6	33.0	33.0	34.8	37.7
September	26.2	30.3	32.7	33.1	34.1	37.2
October	25.4	27.8	31.2	31.8	32.9	36.2
November	24.8	27.9	30.7	31.8	32.5	34.9
December	24.7	27.1	30.0	31.6	32.4	34.7
Average	25.5	28.2	30.8	31.8	32.6	35.2

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES E: TABLE 10

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA, GRAND TOTAL BY MONTH, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR					
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Estimate of Employees (in thousands)					
January	283.3	359.3	391.4	411.0	429.4	466.6
February	282.4	367.3	392.9	414.5	444.2	461.0
March	284.0	369.3	400.7	416.1	445.5	463.0
April	285.0	368.3	393.2	415.1	443.4	465.9
May	304.7	377.1	408.9	426.5	461.0	481.8
June	316.0	390.6	422.4	437.4	475.3	482.7
July	318.7	395.5	426.3	438.5	478.4	485.8
August	319.3	393.6	424.2	435.7	473.8	479.7
September	318.2	393.4	423.1	436.5	472.0	478.6
October	314.0	390.1	416.7	435.5	469.5	481.0
November	308.5	387.9	418.1	443.5	471.4	470.2
December	300.3	385.4	411.7	435.4	465.1	466.1
Average	302.9	381.5	410.8	428.8	460.8	473.5

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 008 and 72 - 508

SERIES F

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

STATISTICS CANADA

SERIES F: TABLE 1

LARGE FIRM* EMPLOYMENT INDEX, ALBERTA BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Employment Indexes				
	(1961=100)				
January	112.9	120.3	123.4	126.4	135.3
February	114.0	120.6	123.6	129.3	134.9
March	115.5	121.8	124.5	130.9	135.0
April	113.9	119.8	123.6	130.5	133.8
May	118.5	125.2	128.1	135.5	138.0
June	124.0	130.7	131.9	140.5	141.4
July	127.0	132.6	133.1	143.6	143.6
August	126.6	133.2	134.3	143.2	143.2
September	125.4	130.4	132.1	142.1	141.3
October	123.6	128.4	129.9	140.7	140.1
November	123.0	126.9	130.1	140.2	136.3
December	121.5	124.4	129.2	137.2	134.6
Average	120.5	126.2	128.7	136.7	138.1

*Large firm is defined to include firms who have had 20 or more employees on staff in any month of the year.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES F: TABLE 2

LARGE FIRM* EMPLOYMENT INDEX, CALGARY BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Employment Indexes (1961=100)				
January	116.9	126.7	132.1	134.9	145.6
February	118.1	127.8	130.9	138.4	144.9
March	119.6	130.7	133.0	140.4	145.0
April	120.4	131.2	134.0	142.9	144.4
May	123.6	133.7	137.9	147.9	147.7
June	128.5	137.9	140.3	151.2	149.9
July	130.7	138.5	138.7	153.7	150.8
August	131.8	140.2	140.4	154.1	149.3
September	131.7	140.0	138.2	152.6	148.6
October	131.7	138.5	137.5	151.9	148.5
November	130.7	138.1	139.2	151.6	146.2
December	129.8	134.9	139.1	148.2	144.4
Average	126.1	134.9	136.8	147.3	144.6

* Large firm is defined to include firms who have had 20 or more employees on staff in any month of the year.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES F: TABLE 3

LARGE FIRM* EMPLOYMENT INDEX, EDMONTON BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Employment Indexes (1961=100)				
January	118.5	125.8	128.6	134.6	143.1
February	119.1	125.5	129.6	137.2	143.4
March	121.6	125.9	131.0	140.1	144.3
April	121.9	125.9	131.3	140.4	144.1
May	125.2	130.8	135.5	143.1	147.4
June	129.0	134.7	139.6	147.4	149.3
July	129.1	135.3	139.7	151.5	150.9
August	130.5	134.1	140.7	150.2	149.7
September	128.5	133.5	139.7	149.8	147.0
October	127.8	134.7	138.1	150.4	146.5
November	128.8	133.0	139.5	150.1	142.5
December	127.3	130.4	137.8	145.7	140.4
Average	125.6	130.8	136.0	145.1	145.7

* Large firm is defined to include firms who have had 20 or more employees on staff in any month of the year.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES F: TABLE 4

LARGE FIRM* EMPLOYMENT INDEX LETHBRIDGE BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Employment Indexes (1961=100)				
January	not available in published form	105.8	106.2	113.4	122.3
February		105.9	106.0	114.5	123.8
March		109.2	109.4	116.4	125.8
April		110.4	113.0	119.6	127.6
May		115.7	115.3	126.3	130.5
June		114.4	117.8	129.0	131.6
July		116.1	127.1	130.7	131.8
August		114.0	123.8	129.6	130.2
September		114.1	121.0	127.5	128.2
October		111.7	126.9	128.4	126.5
November		112.5	119.6	129.7	121.2
December		111.9	115.4	127.9	129.7
Average		111.9	116.8	124.4	127.4

* Large firm is defined to include firms who have had 20 or more employees on staff in any month of the year.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES F: TABLE 5

LARGE FIRM* EMPLOYMENT INDEX, MEDICINE HAT BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Employment Indexes (1961=100)				
January	not available in published form	89.4	95.8	99.3	103.6
February		89.3	99.6	100.2	103.1
March		91.5	101.4	102.3	99.8
April		93.4	102.9	102.8	102.2
May		97.2	104.1	103.5	105.6
June		97.5	105.0	106.7	104.9
July		100.7	107.8	106.9	97.4
August		102.8	106.4	111.7	99.2
September		99.8	103.3	111.4	98.5
October		100.7	102.1	109.6	98.7
November		100.5	102.0	107.4	99.8
December		98.0	101.8	105.3	105.6
Average		96.7	102.7	105.6	101.5

* Large firm is defined to include firms who have had 20 or more employees on staff in any month of the year.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES F: TABLE 6

LARGE FIRM* EMPLOYMENT INDEX, RED DEER BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Employment Indexes (1961=100)				
January	not available in published form	127.4	133.3	138.4	154.9
February		131.5	136.1	143.6	161.5
March		129.0	137.8	142.9	157.4
April		133.3	140.4	149.2	161.9
May		137.5	145.5	154.9	166.7
June		140.3	144.9	159.4	167.6
July		143.2	147.9	168.1	168.3
August		143.1	151.9	169.7	169.0
September		142.2	151.3	170.7	161.8
October		139.8	151.4	171.2	165.5
November		141.0	146.5	163.1	162.4
December		138.1	140.3	156.7	157.4
Average		137.2	144.0	157.3	162.9

* Large firm is defined to include firms who have had 20 or more employees on staff in any month of the year.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES G

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

STATISTICS CANADA

SERIES G: TABLE 1

PERSONAL PER CAPITA INCOME CANADA AND THE PROVINCES,
1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969
(IN DOLLARS)

	PER CAPITA INCOME				
	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
Province:					
Newfoundland	932	1,274	1,398	1,489	1,617
Prince Edward Island	943	1,367	1,514	1,691	1,827
Nova Scotia	1,256	1,713	1,905	2,074	2,305
New Brunswick	1,099	1,571	1,739	1,910	2,088
Quebec	1,455	2,045	2,239	2,409	2,632
Ontario	1,908	2,648	2,842	3,064	3,371
Manitoba	1,546	2,153	2,407	2,658	2,843
Saskatchewan	1,146	2,154	2,089	2,396	2,517
Alberta	1,607	2,281	2,419	2,658	2,918
British Columbia	1,843	2,542	2,693	2,835	3,120
Canada	1,613	2,283	2,461	2,662	2,915

Source: Statistics Canada Catalogue Number 13-201

SERIES G: TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME ALBERTA
1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969
(in millions of dollars)

COMPONENTS	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
Personal Income	2,141	3,337	3,604	4,056	4,555
Personal Disposable Income	1,935	2,944	3,112	3,476	3,868
Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income	1,333	2,073	2,334	2,604	3,057
Net Income Received by Farm Operatives from Farm Production	185	352	262	365	276
Net Income Received by Non-Farm, Unincorporated Business (Including Rents)	234	295	314	338	355
Interest, Dividends, and Miscellaneous Investment Income of Persons	140	238	258	299	339
Government Transfer Payments Including Interest	194	309	363	369	451
Residual Adjustments	55	70	73	77	73

Source: Statistics Canada Catalogue Number 13-201

SERIES H

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM TAXATION STATISTICS

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

SERIES H: TABLE 1

AVERAGE INCOME OF TAXABLE PERSONS, OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES, ALBERTA, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968

OCCUPATIONAL CLASS	YEAR							
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Average Income of Taxable Persons (in dollars)							
Farmers	4,391	4,661	4,594	5,063	5,275	5,444	5,770	5,739
Fishermen	-	-	2,934	4,200	5,600	3,900	5,048	4,768
Accountants	11,293	9,362	9,347	10,948	10,599	11,355	12,735	14,727
Medical Doctors, and Surgeons	18,466	18,333	19,086	21,111	22,718	24,922	27,599	32,563
Dentists	14,527	16,898	17,000	16,826	16,690	17,166	20,614	23,322
Lawyers and Notaries	14,992	15,375	17,071	17,031	17,098	18,209	19,848	22,243
Engineers and Architects	13,218	10,459	10,105	11,382	14,557	18,462	18,056	19,655
Entertainers and Artists	6,000	6,170	4,582	4,293	4,020	3,984	3,709	3,723
Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professionals	7,840	6,192	7,010	6,461	7,658	7,144	8,012	9,579
Agricultural Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employees of Business	4,195	4,317	4,392	4,544	4,727	5,039	5,380	5,686
Employees of Institutions	2,949	3,012	3,037	3,146	3,329	3,514	3,693	4,068
Teachers and Professors	4,841	4,953	5,449	5,459	5,735	6,116	6,574	7,006
Federal Government Employees	4,180	4,014	4,638	4,551	4,923	5,331	5,473	6,115
Provincial Government Employees	3,914	3,981	4,092	4,191	4,385	4,808	5,101	5,415
Municipal and Smaller Government Employees	4,026	4,259	4,382	4,578	4,711	4,681	5,104	5,526
Unclassified	2,770	2,688	3,224	3,236	3,138	3,226	3,533	3,697
Salesmen	5,369	5,727	5,726	6,083	6,694	6,091	6,143	7,067
Forestry Operators	3,112	-	4,632	10,237	8,478	6,794	6,865	4,345

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AVERAGE INCOME OF TAXABLE PERSONS, OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES, ALBERTA, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968

OCCUPATIONAL CLASS	YEAR							
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Average Income of Taxable Persons (in dollars)							
Manufacturers	5,950	5,560	5,627	5,374	5,353	6,402	6,151	7,223
Construction	4,688	4,897	4,756	4,886	5,178	5,887	6,162	6,262
Public Utilities	4,030	4,109	4,688	4,712	4,961	4,934	5,186	5,318
Wholesale Traders	6,167	7,501	7,714	6,741	6,961	7,660	7,347	6,926
Retail Traders	5,227	5,345	5,711	5,745	6,086	6,217	6,614	6,901
Service								
Recreation Services Operators	3,783	6,070	4,342	5,333	4,719	4,994	5,089	5,797
Business Services Operators	4,691	4,380	3,704	7,217	6,681	6,890	5,601	5,747
Other Service Operators	4,145	4,375	4,530	4,721	4,990	4,981	5,205	5,506
Finance								
Insurance Agencies	6,128	7,383	7,393	8,067	7,674	9,776	9,985	8,156
Real Estate	5,641	9,321	5,567	7,685	8,249	7,790	9,052	9,472
Other Finance	10,017	16,758	13,776	10,807	25,217	15,569	11,670	13,470
Other Business Operators	7,562	5,257	5,590	7,631	5,578	6,733	8,208	7,619
Investment Income Predominates	6,107	5,622	5,314	5,430	5,529	5,999	6,052	5,572
Pension Income Predominates	2,950	3,421	3,055	3,273	3,336	3,326	3,060	3,209
Property Owners	-	-	-	4,828	4,872	4,856	5,121	5,270
Estates	400	5,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	3,863	4,854	3,713	5,457	3,108	4,704	3,202	3,313
Average for All Classes	4,292	4,420	4,509	4,673	4,847	5,114	5,408	5,695

Source: Canada Department of National Revenue, Taxation, Taxation Statistics

SERIES H: TABLE 2

AVERAGE INCOME REPORTED FROM ALL INCOME TAX RETURNS,
BY CENSUS DIVISION, ALBERTA, 1968

CENSUS DIVISION	AVERAGE INCOME PER RETURN
	$
Census Division 1	4,509
Census Division 2	4,524
Census Division 3	3,932
Census Division 4	4,347
Census Division 5	4,342
Census Division 6	5,279
Census Division 7	4,069
Census Division 8	4,058
Census Division 9	4,814
Census Division 10	3,691
Census Division 11	5,062
Census Division 12	3,543
Census Division 13	3,136
Census Division 14	4,620
Census Division 15	3,596
Alberta	4,773

Source: Canada Department of National Revenue, Taxation, Taxation Statistics, 1970

SERIES I

DATA COMPILED FROM PAY STATISTICS IN
EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

STATISTICS CANADA

SERIES I: TABLE 1

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY IN ALBERTA BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Average Weekly Wage and Salary (in dollars)				
January	92.72	99.12	105.26	113.10	123.53
February	94.87	100.12	106.77	115.60	125.23
March	93.73	100.02	106.88	116.17	124.13
April	93.43	99.19	106.20	115.55	125.93
May	93.72	98.28	106.30	115.98	126.63
June	95.03	100.53	108.66	118.35	127.68
July	95.48	101.53	108.27	119.45	129.12
August	91.45	101.62	109.05	120.30	130.80
September	97.52	103.49	109.75	120.07	132.54
October	98.53	103.15	109.54	120.07	132.69
November	97.19	102.68	110.42	121.51	131.32
December	94.62	100.10	108.56	117.99	127.88
Average	94.87	100.86	108.02	117.95	128.12

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES I: TABLE 2

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY IN EDMONTON BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Average Weekly Wage and Salary (in dollars)				
January	85.82	91.49	98.19	106.90	117.62
February	87.43	92.80	99.94	108.48	117.96
March	87.33	93.61	100.82	109.63	116.97
April	87.31	93.22	100.29	110.76	120.14
May	88.52	93.84	101.44	110.01	121.32
June	89.93	94.70	104.07	112.76	123.03
July	90.64	96.69	104.10	114.07	124.30
August	89.03	96.85	104.59	114.74	125.25
September	91.08	97.72	105.06	114.72	126.11
October	91.80	97.09	104.51	114.26	124.79
November	90.67	96.49	105.28	115.49	122.84
December	87.25	94.24	102.34	110.94	120.49
Average	88.94	94.95	102.63	111.98	121.74

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES I: TABLE 3

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY IN CALGARY BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Average Weekly Wage and Salary (in dollars)				
January	91.18	96.82	102.63	110.46	121.63
February	92.05	97.45	104.63	113.54	123.05
March	91.98	97.00	105.42	114.34	122.26
April	92.05	98.26	105.91	114.27	124.53
May	92.73	98.60	105.64	115.35	125.90
June	94.59	101.42	108.48	117.79	126.27
July	94.86	103.07	108.39	119.59	128.40
August	92.91	103.26	108.21	120.01	130.07
September	95.56	104.13	109.19	120.13	130.68
October	96.76	103.30	107.92	120.03	130.18
November	95.83	102.30	107.33	121.16	130.09
December	93.15	97.88	106.31	116.85	127.18
Average	93.70	100.41	106.71	117.10	126.69

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES I: TABLE 4

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY IN LETHBRIDGE BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Average Weekly Wage and Salary (in dollars)				
January	not available in published form	80.03	86.92	91.03	97.35
February		82.03	87.00	89.99	99.98
March		81.74	86.81	91.37	101.11
April		81.32	87.72	94.36	102.04
May		81.07	88.69	95.09	103.81
June		84.25	90.64	97.13	107.00
July		84.49	89.54	96.45	109.22
August		85.49	88.92	97.60	107.76
September		85.72	90.24	96.02	106.84
October		85.08	89.59	96.21	107.80
November		85.28	89.91	96.15	107.36
December		82.76	90.90	95.72	102.43
Average		83.34	88.97	94.88	104.39

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES I: TABLE 5

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY IN MEDICINE HAT BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Average Weekly Wage and Salary (in dollars)				
January	not available in published form	87.29	93.20	99.68	110.12
February		89.07	94.16	100.76	108.63
March		94.58	95.67	101.03	108.42
April		89.47	95.55	103.49	108.84
May		90.97	94.80	102.91	111.75
June		93.07	97.18	106.08	110.52
July		95.11	94.35	101.88	110.27
August		94.04	93.47	101.57	108.33
September		93.57	99.55	104.90	112.23
October		92.57	96.65	107.51	112.56
November		93.83	99.18	106.50	110.81
December		91.52	102.11	110.56	115.48
Average		92.18	96.32	103.96	110.66

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES I: TABLE 6

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY IN RED DEER BY MONTH,
1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

MONTH	YEAR				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Average Weekly Wage and Salary (in dollars)				
January	not available in published form	85.23	88.61	96.80	100.64
February		85.73	88.59	101.25	102.40
March		82.00	88.97	100.26	101.47
April		84.89	89.86	100.26	99.14
May		82.52	92.51	99.24	101.98
June		86.09	95.73	102.72	104.44
July		87.54	96.58	102.23	108.66
August		86.77	96.60	105.03	109.66
September		89.22	95.52	101.03	112.56
October		88.49	92.60	100.43	111.94
November		87.28	98.23	104.03	109.74
December		83.25	90.91	94.98	105.45
Average		85.80	93.03	100.78	105.67

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Numbers 72 - 002 and 72 - 201

SERIES J

DATA SHEETS COMPILED FROM INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE IN CANADA, 1967

STATISTICS CANADA

SERIES J: TABLE 1

FAMILY INCOME AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN CANADA, 1967

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(in thousands)
Under $1000	1.9	1.9	84
$1000 - $1999	3.9	5.8	176
$2000 - $2999	7.4	13.2	331
$3000 - $3499	3.7	16.9	166
$3500 - $3999	4.0	20.9	181
$4000 - $4499	4.4	25.3	199
$4500 - $4999	4.4	29.7	200
$5000 - $5499	5.4	35.1	246
$5500 - $5999	5.5	40.6	249
$6000 - $6499	5.8	46.4	262
$6500 - $6999	5.3	51.7	241
$7000 - $7999	10.3	62.0	465
$8000 - $9999	15.5	77.5	699
$10,000 - $14,999	16.6	94.1	748
$15,000 and over	6.0	100.1	271
Total	100.0	100.0	4,517

Average Income - $7,602 Median Income - $6,839 Sample Size - 18,143

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada,
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

SERIES J: TABLE 2

FAMILY INCOME AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES ON THE PRAIRIES, 1967

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(in thousands)
Under $1000	2.6	2.6	19.8
$1000 - $1999	5.9	8.5	44.9
$2000 - $2999	9.0	17.5	68.5
$3000 - $3499	4.6	22.1	35.0
$3500 - $3999	4.2	26.3	31.9
$4000 - $4499	4.0	30.3	30.4
$4500 - $4999	4.6	34.9	35.0
$5000 - $5499	5.5	40.4	41.8
$5500 - $5999	5.7	46.1	43.3
$6000 - $6499	6.0	52.1	45.6
$6500 - $6999	4.8	56.9	36.5
$7000 - $7999	10.2	67.1	77.6
$8000 - $9999	14.9	82.0	113.4
$10,000 - $14,999	13.8	95.8	105.0
$15,000 and over	4.3	100.1	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	761.0

Average Income - $6,908 Median Income - $6,324 Sample Size - 3,721

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

SERIES J: TABLE 3

FAMILY INCOME AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN ALBERTA, 1967

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(in thousands)
Under $1000	2.8	2.8	9.1
$1000 - $1999	6.3	9.1	20.5
$2000 - $2999	7.2	16.3	23.3
$3000 - $3499	5.5	21.8	17.8
$3500 - $3999	2.9	24.7	9.4
$4000 - $4499	3.3	28.0	10.7
$4500 - $4999	3.6	31.6	11.7
$5000 - $5499	4.9	36.5	15.9
$5500 - $5999	6.0	42.5	19.5
$6000 - $6499	5.3	47.8	17.2
$6500 - $6999	4.7	52.5	15.2
$7000 - $7999	10.9	63.4	35.3
$8000 - $9999	16.0	79.4	51.9
$10,000 - $14,999	15.6	95.0	50.6
$15,000 and over	4.9	99.9	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	324.0

Average Income - $7,289 Median Income - $6,733 Sample Size - 1,639

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

SERIES J: TABLE 4

FAMILY INCOME AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN CALGARY, 1967

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(in thousands)
Under $1000	1.2	1.2	0.9
$1000 - $1999	1.2	2.4	1.0
$2000 - $2999	2.0	4.4	1.6
$3000 - $3499	2.1	6.5	1.6
$3500 - $3999	2.5	9.0	2.0
$4000 - $4499	2.2	11.2	1.7
$4500 - $4999	3.0	14.2	2.3
$5000 - $5499	5.1	19.3	4.0
$5500 - $5999	6.7	26.0	5.3
$6000 - $6499	5.9	31.9	4.7
$6500 - $6999	5.5	37.4	4.3
$7000 - $7999	14.2	51.6	11.2
$8000 - $9999	22.5	74.1	17.7
$10,000 - $14,999	20.1	94.2	15.8
$15,000 and over	5.9	100.1	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	79.0

Average Income - $8,633 Median Income - $7,886 Sample Size - 418

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

SERIES J: TABLE 5

FAMILY INCOME AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EDMONTON, 1967

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(in thousands)
Under $1000	1.0	1.0	0.9
$1000 - $1999	1.4	2.4	1.3
$2000 - $2999	2.9	5.3	2.7
$3000 - $3499	5.0	10.3	4.8
$3500 - $3999	1.8	12.1	1.8
$4000 - $4499	1.9	14.0	1.8
$4500 - $4999	3.8	17.8	3.6
$5000 - $5499	4.9	22.7	4.7
$5500 - $5999	6.2	28.9	5.9
$6000 - $6499	6.8	35.7	6.5
$6500 - $6999	5.2	40.9	5.0
$7000 - $7999	13.4	54.3	12.8
$8000 - $9999	18.7	73.0	17.8
$10,000 - $14,999	20.2	93.2	19.3
$15,000 and over	7.0	100.2	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	96.0

Average Income - $8,635 Median Income - $7,678 Sample Size - 508

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

SERIES J: TABLE 6(a)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME, BY INCOME GROUP, BY SEX
ALBERTA, 1967

INCOME GROUP	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX					
	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Percentage of Individuals					
	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Under $500	10.9	10.9	6.5	6.5	18.6	18.6
$500 - $999	8.2	19.1	4.5	11.0	14.7	33.3
$1000 - $1499	11.0	30.1	7.7	18.7	16.8	50.1
$1500 - $1999	6.1	36.2	5.0	23.7	8.0	58.1
$2000 - $2499	5.3	41.5	4.6	28.3	6.6	64.7
$2500 - $2999	4.7	46.2	3.7	32.0	6.2	70.9
$3000 - $3499	6.1	52.3	5.3	37.3	7.5	78.4
$3500 - $3999	5.2	57.5	4.6	41.9	6.1	84.5
$4000 - $4499	4.7	62.2	4.8	46.7	4.7	89.2
$4500 - $4999	4.5	66.7	5.5	52.2	2.9	92.1
$5000 - $5499	4.9	71.6	6.6	58.8	2.0	94.1
$5500 - $5999	4.0	75.6	5.5	64.3	1.5	95.6
$6000 - $6999	6.9	82.5	9.9	74.2	1.7	97.3
$7000 - $7999	5.7	88.2	8.3	82.5	1.2	98.5
$8000 - $9999	6.6	94.8	9.8	92.3	1.1	99.6
$10,000 and over	5.1	99.9	7.7	100.0	.5	100.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measure of Income	Income of Individuals					
Average	$4,092		$5,204		$2,169	
Median	$3,310		$4,799		$1,496	

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

SERIES J: TABLE 6(b)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME IS WAGES AND SALARIES, ALBERTA, 1967

INCOME GROUP	DISTRIBUTION BY AREA					
	ALL AREAS		METROPOLITAN		NON-METROPOLITAN	
	Percentage of Individuals					
	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Under $500	11.4	11.4	10.1	10.1	14.0	14.0
$500 - $900	6.3	17.7	5.8	15.9	7.5	21.5
$1000 - $1499	6.7	24.4	5.9	21.8	8.3	29.8
$1500 - $1999	4.6	29.0	3.9	25.7	6.1	35.9
$2000 - $2499	4.7	33.7	4.4	30.1	5.2	41.1
$2500 - $2999	4.4	38.1	3.7	33.8	6.0	47.1
$3000 - $3499	6.0	44.1	5.9	39.7	6.3	53.4
$3500 - $3999	5.7	49.8	5.8	45.5	5.4	58.8
$4000 - $4499	5.2	55.0	5.0	50.5	5.7	64.5
$4500 - $4999	5.4	60.4	5.7	56.2	4.8	69.3
$5000 - $5499	5.9	66.3	6.2	62.4	5.2	74.5
$5500 - $5999	4.8	71.1	5.2	67.6	4.1	78.6
$6000 - $6999	8.4	79.5	9.5	77.1	6.0	84.6
$7000 - $7999	7.3	86.8	7.8	84.9	6.3	90.9
$8000 - $9999	7.9	94.7	8.9	93.8	5.9	96.8
$10,000 and over	5.2	99.9	6.2	100.0	3.2	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measure of Income	Income of Individuals					
Average	$4,498		$4,843		$3,768	
Median	$4,018		$4,449		$3,229	

Note: Percent totals may not equal 100 because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada
Catalogue Number 13 - 534

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR BENEFIT

FOR OFFICE USE

OCCUPATION

CL. NO. | EFF.

1 SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER | 2 FAMILY OR LAST NAME (PRINT) | FIRST NAME AND INITIALS

3 FULL POSTAL ADDRESS

NUMBER AND STREET (R.R. OR APT. NO.) P.O. BOX NUMBER TOWN OR CITY ZONE

LOT OR SECTION NUMBER CONCESSION OR RANGE TOWNSHIP OR COMMUNITY

4 TELEPHONE NUMBER

5 SEX AND MARITAL STATUS ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐ MARRIED ☐ SINGLE ☐ WIDOWED ☐ SEPARATED ☐ DIVORCED

6 WHEN WERE YOU BORN? DAY MONTH YEAR

7 HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF "YES" AT WHAT OFFICE?

YOUR LAST JOB

8 ENTER THE BUSINESS NAME AND FULL ADDRESS OF YOUR LAST EMPLOYER

9 KIND OF BUSINESS

10 WHAT WAS THE ADDRESS AT WHICH YOU WORKED (IF SAME AS ITEM 8 ENTER "SAME")

11 WHAT WAS YOUR JOB THERE?

12 CLOCK OR PAYROLL NUMBER

13 WHAT WAS YOUR RATE OF PAY? $ PER

14 WHEN DID YOU START WORK? DAY MONTH YEAR

15 WHAT WAS THE LAST DAY WORKED? DAY MONTH YEAR

16 WHAT WERE YOUR EARNINGS IN THE WEEK THAT YOU STOPPED WORK? $

17 WERE YOU LAID OFF DUE TO WORK SHORTAGE? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "NO" EXPLAIN FULLY

VACATION PAY

18 DID YOU OR WILL YOU RECEIVE ANY VACATION PAY FOR ANY PERIOD FOLLOWING THE LAST DAY ON WHICH YOU WORKED? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES" A) HOW MUCH $ B) YOUR VACATION PERIOD FROM TO

OTHER MONIES RECEIVED

19 DID YOU OR WILL YOU RECEIVE ANY MONEY OTHER THAN VACATION PAY FOR ANY PERIOD AFTER THE LAST DAY ON WHICH YOU WORKED? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES" A) WHAT AMOUNT $ B) FOR WHAT REASON

OTHER JOBS IN LAST SIX WEEKS

20 HAVE YOU HAD ANY OTHER JOBS IN THE LAST SIX WEEKS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF "YES" NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE EMPLOYER

LAST DAY WORKED DAY MONTH YEAR WERE YOU LAID OFF DUE TO ☐ WORK SHORTAGE ☐ OTHER (EXPLAIN)

DEPENDENT CLAIMED

21 A) ARE YOU WHOLLY OR MAINLY MAINTAINING A DEPENDENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO

B) NAME OF THE DEPENDENT CLAIMED | AGE | C) RELATIONSHIP

D) DEPENDENT'S ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT FROM YOURS

E) IS YOUR DEPENDENT WORKING? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES" ENTER THE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS $

F) IS YOUR DEPENDENT CLAIMING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES" WEEKLY AMOUNT RECEIVED $

YOUR OTHER ACTIVITIES

22 DO YOU OPERATE A FARM? ☐ YES ☐ NO

23 ARE YOU NOW CARRYING ON ANY OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

24 ARE YOU NOW ATTENDING A SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OR ANY OTHER COURSE OF TRAINING? ☐ YES ☐ NO

25 IF YOU WERE EMPLOYED IN FISHING DURING THE LAST 52 WEEKS WAS YOUR LAST EMPLOYMENT IN FISHING ON A VESSEL THAT CARRIES OUT FISHING OPERATIONS AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO

26 HAVE YOU BEEN EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN THE LAST 52 WEEKS? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES" HOW MANY WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS DID YOU EARN IN AGRICULTURE DURING THIS PERIOD?

YOUR CONTRIBUTION RECORD

27 ARE YOU ENCLOSING YOUR RECORD OF CONTRIBUTIONS? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "NO" COMPLETE FORM ATTACHED TO INSTRUCTION SHEET

NOTE

THIS APPLICATION IS VALID ONLY AFTER IT HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY YOU. IN ADDITION, YOUR CLAIM MAY BE EFFECTIVE ONLY FROM THE SUNDAY OF THE WEEK IN WHICH YOU FORWARD THE APPLICATION TO YOUR UIC OFFICE.

A CLAIMANT'S REPORT WILL BE SENT TO YOU WITHIN A FEW DAYS AFTER THE COMMISSION RECEIVES YOUR APPLICATION FOR BENEFIT.

DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE

28 I declare that the information and answers given by me to the questions in this application are true, and are made for the purpose of obtaining Unemployment Insurance Benefit. I am aware that there are penalties for making false statements.

DATE SIGN HERE

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REN. PAGE NO.

REMARKS:

RENEWAL EFFECTIVE

DATE CLAIMS OFFICER

DATE INSURANCE OFFICER

808	521 A	807B

U.I.C. 467D 10-69

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

EMPLOYMENT STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

CANADA

COMMISSION D'ASSURANCE-CHÔMAGE

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNANT L'EMPLOI

FOR AREA OFFICE USE ONLY
A ☐ B ☐
A L'USAGE DU BUREAU DE ZONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERNING YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS.
VEUILLEZ FOURNIR LES RENSEIGNEMENTS DEMANDÉS CI-DESSOUS.

NAME – *NOM*	SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER / *NUMÉRO D'ASSURANCE SOCIALE*
REGULAR OCCUPATION – *PROFESSION ORDINAIREMENT EXERCÉE*	AGE – *ÂGE* / DATE

1 DO YOU EXPECT TO GO BACK TO WORK WITH YOUR LAST EMPLOYER?
COMPTEZ-VOUS RETOURNER TRAVAILLER CHEZ VOTRE DERNIER EMPLOYEUR?

YES / *OUI* ☐ NO / *NON* ☐

IF YES, GIVE EXPECTED DATE.
DANS LE CAS DE L'AFFIRMATIVE, INDIQUEZ LA DATE PRÉVUE. ➧ _____

2 DO YOU EXPECT TO GO TO WORK WITH ANOTHER EMPLOYER IN THE NEAR FUTURE?
COMPTEZ-VOUS OBTENIR UN EMPLOI PROCHAINEMENT CHEZ UN AUTRE EMPLOYEUR?

YES / *OUI* ☐ NO / *NON* ☐

IF YES, GIVE EXPECTED DATE.
DANS LE CAS DE L'AFFIRMATIVE, INDIQUEZ LA DATE PRÉVUE. ➧ _____

3 ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A UNION OR EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION?
ÊTES-VOUS MEMBRE D'UN SYNDICAT OU D'UNE ASSOCIATION D'EMPLOYÉS?

YES / *OUI* ☐ NO / *NON* ☐

IF YES, GIVE NAME AND LOCAL NUMBER OF UNION OR ASSOCIATION.
DANS LE CAS DE L'AFFIRMATIVE, INDIQUEZ LE NOM ET LE NUMÉRO DU SYNDICAT LOCAL OU DE L'ASSOCIATION. ➧ _____

4 ARE YOU WORKING PART-TIME WITH YOUR REGULAR EMPLOYER?
OCCUPEZ-VOUS UN EMPLOI À TEMPS PARTIEL CHEZ VOTRE EMPLOYEUR HABITUEL?

YES / *OUI* ☐ NO / *NON* ☐

5 HAVE YOU RECENTLY APPLIED FOR EMPLOYMENT AT A CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE?
AVEZ-VOUS RÉCEMMENT DEMANDÉ UN EMPLOI À UN CENTRE DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE DU CANADA?

YES / *OUI* ☐ NO / *NON* ☐

IF YES, STATE WHEN & WHERE
DANS LE CAS DE L'AFFIRMATIVE, INDIQUEZ LA DATE ET L'ENDROIT

➧ _____ DATE _____ LOCATION – *ENDROIT*

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND MAIL IT WITH YOUR APPLICATION FOR U.I. BENEFIT COULD RESULT IN A DISQUALIFICATION FROM RECEIPT OF BENEFIT.

IMPORTANT: *SI VOUS NE RÉPONDEZ PAS AU QUESTIONNAIRE ET NE LE RENVOYEZ PAS AVEC VOTRE DEMANDE, VOUS RISQUEZ DE PERDRE VOTRE DROIT AUX PRESTATIONS DE CHÔMAGE.*

CANADA

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

INSTRUCTION TO APPLICANTS

IMPORTANT

All items on the attached Application for Benefit must be completed.

Start at item 1 and enter your social insurance number. Follow through items 2 to 27 inclusive ensuring that you read each item thoroughly.

If you are unable to answer a question on the form explain why you are unable to do so. You must provide the missing information immediately it becomes available to you.

Before you sign the application at item 28 review items 1 to 27 to be certain that you have not overlooked anything.

Return the completed Application for Benefit, form 467D and Employment Status Questionnaire form 417L promptly – failure to do so may result in delay to your claim or in loss of benefit.

Take care to show your address properly and be sure that the name and address of your last employer is complete and accurate. Check the telephone book if necessary.

Always quote your social insurance number when writing to the area office.

TEAR HERE

RECORD OF INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS
(Insurance Book or other Record of Contributions)

Enclose your record of contributions with the application and return them in the envelope provided. If you do not have your contribution record you should nevertheless return the completed application.

If you are not enclosing your record of contributions with the application, complete the following questions. Mail this in with your application.

NAME	SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER

WHERE IS YOUR RECORD OF CONTRIBUTIONS?

HAVE YOU TRIED TO GET IT? ☐ YES ☐ NO

WHY ARE YOU UNABLE TO OBTAIN YOUR RECORD OF CONTRIBUTIONS? (PROVIDE FULL DETAILS)

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Your claim cannot be properly dealt with unless we have your record of contributions which contains the record of the contributions made on your behalf since your record was last renewed.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that you obtain your contribution record and deposit it at this office immediately. Failure to follow these instructions may result in your claim being delayed.

M	F	V	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	OCCUPATIONAL CODE

1.
2.
3.
4.

CODE	OCCUPATIONS
	1
	2
	3

1. S.I.NO 2. SURNAME 3. GIVEN NAMES 4. DATE OF BIRTH

SECTION

REG. DATE 19 . . . . .

REG. DATE

TELEPHONE NO.

OWN ☐ OTHER ☐

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS

AGE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	MARITAL STATUS	NO. OF DEPENDENTS	LANGUAGES	ENG.	FR.	OTHER
..... YRS.	.....LBS.	.....FT. .....IN.			SPOKEN	☐	☐	.....
					WRITTEN	☐	☐	.....

CIRCLE HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION COMPLETED AND GIVE DEGREES RECEIVED

GRADE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	DEGREES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	

YEAR HIGHEST EDUCATION COMPLETED 19 .....

IF MEMBER OF A UNION OR PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION, GIVE THE NAME AND LOCAL NUMBER.

DESCRIBE ANY DISABILITY

OTHER TRAINING OR COURSES COMPLETED

LICENCES OR TRADE CERTIFICATES (INCLUDING DRIVING LICENCES)

IF NEEDED FOR WORK, DO YOU HAVE — TOOLS ☐ YES ☐ NO — LICENCE ☐ YES ☐ NO — AUTOMOBILE ☐ YES ☐ NO

CHECK WORK DESIRED

PERMANENT ☐ TEMPORARY ☐

FULL TIME ☐ PART TIME ☐

WILL WORK SHIFT ☐

HOURS AVAILABLE.....

HOBBIES (OCCUPATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT)

LOCALITY WHERE PREFER TO WORK

FOR VETERANS ONLY

CHECK SERVICE
1914 WAR .....
1939 WAR .....
KOREA .....

THEATRES OF SERVICE

PENSION DISABILITY YES ☐ NO ☐

REGIMENTAL NO.

SERVICE IN ARMY ☐ NAVY ☐ AIR FORCE ☐
HIGHEST RANK

TRADE OR SPECIALIST QUALIFICATION RECEIVED DURING SERVICE

DESCRIBE LONGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT JOBS. BEGIN WITH MOST RECENT IMPORTANT JOB.

NAME OF FIRM
ADDRESS
NATURE OF BUSINESS
LENGTH OF JOB | DATE ENDED | PAY | HOURS

GIVE JOB TITLE AND DESCRIBE DUTIES SPECIFICALLY

NAME OF FIRM
ADDRESS
NATURE OF BUSINESS
LENGTH OF JOB | DATE ENDED | PAY | HOURS

GIVE JOB TITLE AND DESCRIBE DUTIES SPECIFICALLY

NAME OF FIRM
ADDRESS
NATURE OF BUSINESS
LENGTH OF JOB | DATE ENDED | PAY | HOURS

GIVE JOB TITLE AND DESCRIBE DUTIES SPECIFICALLY

DESCRIBE ANY OTHER IMPORTANT EMPLOYMENT

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

(ALSO USE REVERSE)

MAN 701M (4-66)

MASTER REGISTRATION

CANADA MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Alberta Census Division
Boundaries